Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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Hitler at Nuremberg

Exclusive memoirs of Waffen SS General Leon Degrelle describe the German chancellor's inspirational rallies at Nuremberg.

The Cambridge Apostles

How did the British Secret Service allow high-level Marxist spies to transfer nuclear secrets to the Soviet Union?

Also in this issue:

- Hitler Declares War on America
- Power Behind the Rhodes Scholars
- The Avarice of the Rockefellers
- A New View of Josef Mengele
- Lindbergh Decries Foreign Wars
- Latest Look at the *Liberty* Massacre
- The Fed & the Golden Rule
- The Inaugural Address of John Adams
- Antonio Gramsci's Destructive Legacy

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Your reaction to the last (March/April 2004) issue was extremely good, and many readers offered congratulations on our having dared to say that the historical record on Adolf Hitler—like many important matters of history—needs to be brought into accord with the facts.

Every war America has fought since the British invasion of 1812 has been directed by the elite and their press; in no case has war served the interests of the people who have to fight it or pay for it since then but in every case the war has made the government stronger, the bankers and armament manufacturers richer and the politicians worse. Correcting the record on Hitler and Germany is a daring task worthy of THE BARNES REVIEW and its readers. We feel it's about time scholars looked at Hitler as a human being, not some sort of personification of Lucifer.

We note with embarrassment that the article "Understanding the Past," pages 18-20, was unmentioned in the Table of Contents. However, 4-page reprints are available of the article. See page 23 of this issue for more on this great piece.

Finally, after long last, we are publishing one of the most underread documents of all time: Hitler's declaration of war against the United States. In it, Hitler deals with the lies, hypocrisy and pontification of the FDR administration.

Leon Degrelle, one of our favorites here, has crafted another masterpiece, but one on a very little-known topic, that is, the mobilization of the masses. The Nuremberg rallies were just that. They were held to take the Weimar rabble and turn it into a disciplined fighting force. This was the apogee of mobilization and it, for better choice of words, transformed a country, an economy and a nation.

In our Nationalist History section, we are running a third speech of that great patriot and orator, Charles Lindbergh. We've printed several of his speeches in the past, but these three form a seamless web of thought on the most important event of the 20th century—World War II.

You will also meet a particularly vile set of creatures, the communist admiring set of homosexuals known as the Cambridge Apostles. These spies for the USSR in the 1930s formed their secret clique to report to their masters, the KGB.

For the very first time, a first rate writer, Michael Murphy, has written a defense of a man oddly left out of Revisionist scholarship, Dr. Joseph Mengele, who suffered precisely for doing the same thing the Allies were doing. The Western condemnation of Mengele is an exercise of arrogance to the highest degree.

Speaking of arrogance and pontification, our good friend Stephen Martin gives us a very effective exposé of the ruthless business practices of the Rockefellers at the end of the 1800s.

Don't forget, write us to express your own opinions, questions or denunciations. Send your letters to Editor, TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email your electronic letters to barnesreview7@aol.com. Also remember to see the ad on the inside back cover about our exciting TBR writing competition. Three winners will get their stories published in TBR and receive great prizes as well. It's something we want all our subscribers to consider. ❖

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The Passion of the Christ

Has there been enough said on Mel Gibson's movie *The Passion of the Christ*? There certainly has been enough hot air from the successors of the Pharisees to make the environmentalists' gloom and doom scenarios come true. Let us begin by saying that whether this movie offends Jewish people or not is irrelevant. It is the substance of the film that is of the utmost importance.

Christianity is not something studied; it is a radical change of lifestyle. It is a rejection of hedonism and is about the calming of the passions that ultimately lead to sin. Therefore, one cannot write on it objectively. This is the problem: if one thinks that the church has it right, much in one's life will change, and some of those changes might be painful. If one rejects the teachings of the church, then anything goes, everything is random, and therefore, life could be full of the puerile pleasures post-modern America is now infamous for.

This is the reason that Christianity cannot be debated; it must either dominate or be suppressed by one means or another.

The great point of *The Passion*, the point of the church, something known by Christians for 2,000 years, is that the cross represents the sufferings of the ascetic life. Christ's agonizing death, as well as his fasting and rejection of material goods are examples for the Christian life. In other words, in accepting Christ's cross, one accepts a transformation most people would rather avoid.

It is only in this context that one can study Christianity, and it is also within this context that one can see *The Passion*. This is not algebra or chemistry; this is little else than a challenge to change oneself, with, as is well known, severe punishment if one refuses.

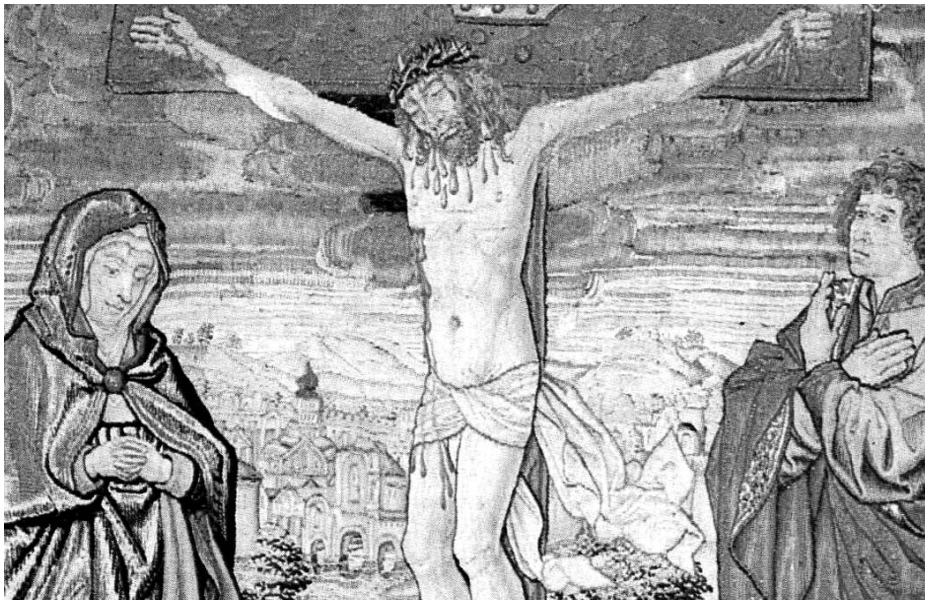
Many said the movie was too "gory," too centered upon the physical sufferings of Christ to the point of exaggeration. This particular criticism is hard to understand, given that Christ was brutally tortured by Roman troops. The "gore" was simply an attempt to make the tortures of Christ authentic.

In this era, the Jews seem to be making an even more serious mistake then they made 2,000 years ago. Now, in their usual penchant for "winning friends and influencing people," Jews, led by Abraham Foxman of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), have lined up to condemn the film and, therefore, those who have loved the film. Now, the Jews of the New Testament are not the same group of people that live in Israel today. These latter are largely descended from Turkic Khazars immigrating from Russia and Poland. Nevertheless, the problem remains. The movie is a hit. When your editor came out of the theater, there were few dry eyes. This movie was emotionally potent and has captured the hearts, already, of millions who likely only have rarely thought of the passion in such terms. No doubt, thousands of conversions will come out of this.

In other words, the ADL lost.

When a series of Jews put out *The Temptation of Christ*, only Christian publications protested. This sort of obnoxious condemnation the ADL specializes in was nowhere to be found in Lew Wasserman's perverse movie.

The movie itself was complex. Never before had Lucifer been shown as present during the passion and subsequent crucifixion. The passion refers to the fact that Christ, as both human and divine, took upon him the sins of the entire world, past, present and future. By uniting them to himself, he destroyed them, and, in the bargain, destroyed death, making sure that all human souls live forever, either in heaven or hell.



It is clear however, that the Jewish high priest Caiphas was everywhere, monitoring the events along with his retinue. He clearly approved the action, and he argued the "prosecution's" case before Pontius Pilate, a man in a terrible position. Pilate was an obscure local governor at the fringes of the empire. He clearly did not have the troops to put down a riot, and was threatened by a Jewish leadership that wanted to report him to Caesar. Their claim that "they had no king but Caesar" was a bold and outright lie, for they resented the occupation of the *goyim* as did the remainder of the people in the area. Pilate was portrayed as a sympathetic character, a man with little choice and even less influence.

Mel Gibson gave us not merely a powerful movie, but also gave us a choice, either belief or unbelief, Christ or idolatry, the physical world or heaven. ❖

Held annually in September *from the early 1920s until 1938, the Nazis'* Reichsparteitage *("Nuremberg Party Day") rallies or congresses were designed to show Germany and the world a German state in lockstep with its leader and his ideology. (The rallies were actually multi-day events.) Here, flags and soldiers greet Adolf Hitler as he enters the rally. The rallies offer political scientists perhaps the clearest single example of the organization of the Nazi regime.*

Nuremberg

In the National Socialist Mind

By SS Gen. Leon Degrelle

The National Socialist Congress had become an annual session of a giant parliament composed of a million and a half representatives of the people, coming from the most varied regions. Politically, it was the most "colossal" (as the Germans say) expression of democracy that had ever been organized anywhere in the world. Such an event had never before been seen, and nothing like it would ever afterward be seen again. The Nuremberg Congress was a unique phenomenon in the political history of Europe.

LEON DEGRELLE

Every year in the month of September Nuremberg became the mecca of National Socialism. In 1921 it was only a handful of militants following a virtually unknown Adolf Hitler who met there. In 1933 they came in a crowd of 400,000. In 1937 they were a million and a half. From every point of view, these gatherings were astounding.

Just to transport these million and a half deputies of the nation, a fantastic amount of railroad equipment had to be mobilized: 4,000 special trains, tens of thousands of railroad cars lined up like ants on dozens of kilometers of track. Then that immense host of people had to be received, to be given directions and to be fed.

All the hotels of Nuremberg together could hardly shelter a hundredth part of the participants. And so entire towns of thousands of tents were erected to shelter these crowds that were equivalent in number to a hundred divisions of infantry.

They would need not just a roof, but also hundreds of mobile kitchens, sanitary facilities, first aid stations and information booths, and thousands of Red Cross nurses. And all that provided with mathematical precision. Every one of these human ants had to be able to find his tent, his cot and his food by knowing exactly at every minute where he had to go, how he was to get there and for what purpose.

Arriving from the most faraway villages of the Reich, often knowing nothing of the town of Nuremberg, the million and a half participants couldn't turn around without knowing the exact geographic point and the exact hour where and when, for example, a youth would find the Grand Army of Youth, a woman her women's organizations, the militant his SA column, or the worker his professional organization or his section of the Labor Front.

Only German discipline, the German genius for organization, could keep this gigantic conglomeration of human beings from becoming entangled in impossible disorder. Year after year there would be more participants attending. And year after year the arrival, the stay, the departure of this fantastic migration would be more flawless.

Moving two or three army corps took a Gen. Gamelin two or three weeks of shilly-shallying. Here, in just a few hours, the equivalent of the whole French peacetime army was got under way. A formidable lesson for future military operations.

The proof was given and repeated each year that it was perfectly possible to transport a million and a half soldiers in a matter of hours without the slightest hitch; that the railroads were capable of moving the entire German army from one end of the country to the other on schedule to within a quarter of an hour. Where else had a maneuver like that ever been organized and performed with such mathematical success?

On the return, just as on the arrival, the hundreds of divisions of civilians were lodged and fed. Their participation was orchestrated. We can look at photos of the period, study each sequence of the admirable film *Triumph of the Will* produced by Leni Riefenstahl in 1934: each human formation is

ARCHIVE PHOTOS

perfectly aligned, each avenue is clear, like a stream. Not even a stray dog in the empty space. Not a single lamp that isn't burning.

The ceremonies unfolded with more majesty than at Saint Peter's in Rome.

Hitler comes forward, absolutely alone, on a paved avenue more than a hundred yards wide, amid 30,000 flags like flames, between a million and half men and women holding their breath.

Writes French historian Benoist-Méchin:

> Nothing has been omitted to obtain the desired effect, a parade of a hundred thousand SA, pounding the pavements of the town for five hours, a forest of standards in which the blood-red emblems and the eagles of the party dominate, deafening fanfares, salvos of artillery, torchlight tattoos uncoiling their serpent of fire between the illuminated facades of the medieval town, batteries of searchlights aimed skyward, weaving a vault of light above the Luitpoldshain amphitheater: everything contributes to create an impression of ordered power from which the most skeptical visitors return astounded. It is impossible to resist this swirl of colors and songs and light whose intensity no report, no film will ever reproduce. For nearly a week the crowd has been swimming, rolling in a tidal wave of emotion.

This Frenchman is not the only one to describe that emotion. Many others have done it. And the agreement of these foreign witnesses is eloquent. What struck them the most were the preoccupation with, the concern for, the unalterable rites, and the almost religious aspect of the succession of the ceremonies.

Hitler comes forward, absolutely alone, on a paved avenue more than 100 yards wide, amid 30,000 flags like flames, between a million and a half men and women holding their breath.

For Hitler, who entered Nuremberg to the ringing of all the bells of the town, the basis of all faith was dogma. And dogma by nature is immutable and eternal. Truth can never change its face. To touch it up would be to detract from the mystery, to bring it in question. Everything in the history of National Socialism would be marked not only by the concern for greatness but by the supreme immutability of the gestures which sanctify the ideal, the conviction, the bond, the gift.

Every detail had been fixed forever. The speaker's platform, atop 30 granite steps, rose up like a warship. It stood out against a background of bright light. It was crowned with oak leaves surrounding a hooked cross worked with gold. The stadium, where a million and a half faithful supporters breathlessly waited, was as vast as a metropolis. The grandstands themselves could hold 150,000 guests.

During the course of the week, the covered auditorium harbored by turns the youth, the women, the country people, and the factory workers, the SS and the SA. Hitler spoke before them 15 to 20 times during those days.

The stadium itself was gigantic, surrounded by columns three times as tall as those of the Acropolis. The columns were surmounted by eagles of granite and joined together by tens of thousands of flaming banners with swastikas turning in their solar disks. Streams of blue vapor rose from tall basins.

Hitler had even invented an entirely new form of architecture that was made not of stone but of light. He'd had hundreds of air defense beacons installed on the four sides of the giant site. Their beams of light rose up very high and very straight in the night like the pillars of an unreal cathedral. It was quite a fabulous imaginary construction, worthy of Zeus, master of light and of the night of the heavens. Then, like a prophet, Hitler came forward.

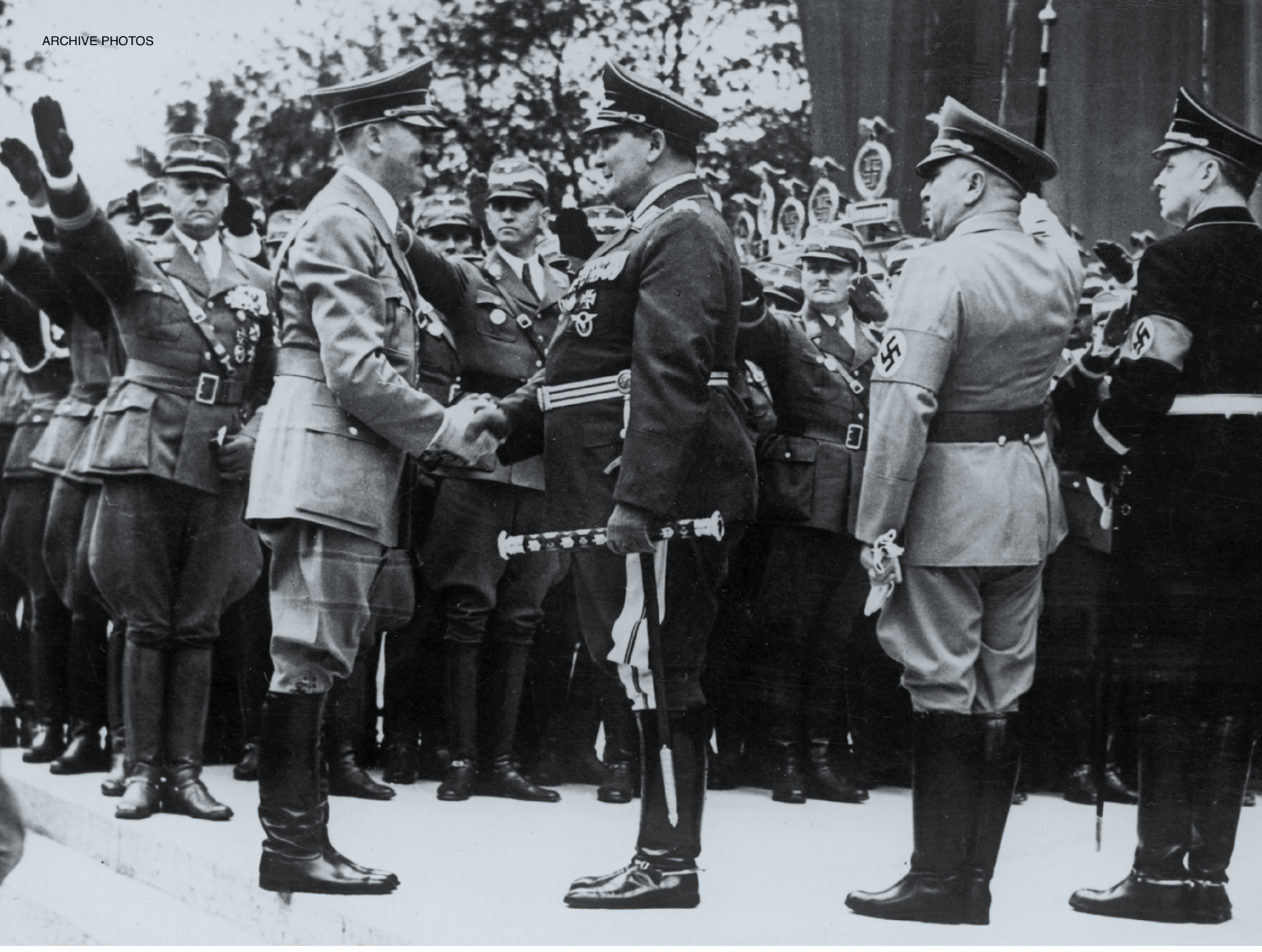
Here is how Robert Brasillach, the most inspired French poet of the century, describes Hitler upon his podium:

> Here's the man now standing upon the rostrum. Then the flags unfurl. No singing, no rolling of the drums. A most extraordinary silence reigns when, from the edge of the stadium, before each of the spaces separating the brown shirt groups, the first ranks of standard-bearers emerge. The only light is that of the cathedral, blue and unreal, above which one sees butterflies spiraling: airplanes perhaps or simply dust. But a spotlight beam has alighted on the flags, emphasizing the red mass of them and following them as they advance.
>
> Are they advancing? One wishes rather to say that they flow. That they flow like the flow of crimson lava, irresistibly, in an enormous gliding rush, to fill the gaps prepared in advance in the brown granite. Their majestic advance lasts nearly 20 minutes. And it is only when they are close to us that we hear the muffled sound of their tread. Up to the minute when they come to a halt at the feet of the standing chancellor, silence has prevailed. A supernatural and unearthly silence, like the silence for astronomers of something seen on another planet. Beneath the blue-streaked vault reaching to the clouds, the broad red streams of lava are now grown still. I do not believe I have ever in my life seen a more prodigious spectacle.

That prodigious spectacle was not born of chance, but from the mind of an organizer and an artist of genius.

Each day had its special program devoted to a quite distinct sector of the public. Another Frenchman, the historian André Brissaud, who is aggressive and often unjust when he speaks of Hitler, has also described one of these ceremonies which he calls [a] "Hitler service":

> Under the blazing sun 52,000 young men of the Labor Service present their shovels in a virile offertory. Then, when they resume their at-ease position, one of their leaders, facing them at the foot of the tribune, snaps:
>
> "Where do you come from, comrade?"
>
> A voice from that host of brown shirts responds:
>
> "From Thueringen."
>
> "Where do you come from, comrade?"
>
> "From Hessen."
>
> "Where do you come from, comrade?"
>
> "From Schlesien."
>
> Then come the traditional questions:
>
> "Are you ready to bring fertility to German soil?"
>
> Fifty-two thousand young men respond with a single voice:
>
> "We are ready."


ARCHIVE PHOTOS

The annual rallies staged in Nuremberg *were the most potent of Nazi ceremonies. Because of the importance of the rallies to the Nazi movement, the historical documentation surrounding Hitler's Nuremberg speeches is far more complete than that of his other speeches. Thus, the rallies provide scholars with an excellent vantage point for studying the Third Reich as a political system. Here, Hitler shakes hands with Hermann Goering, Hitler's designated successor, at one of the rallies at Nuremberg.*

> "Are you ready to make every sacrifice for the Reich?
> "We are ready."
> This singular and impressive spoken chorus lasts nearly 20 minutes.
> Afterward the 52,000 men in brown, with much fervor and gravity, sing their song of militants and other things as well.
> The drum rolls.
> Silence is established. They meditate. They evoke the dead, the soul of the party and of the nation as one.
> Finally the Fuehrer speaks, bringing the collective emotion to a white heat. Transported by passion, his nostrils quivering, his eyes flashing, Hitler is the Nazi faith. The violence, the fierce energy, the triumph of the will. His voice, broadcast by loudspeakers, takes on a superhuman dimension. A hypnotic phenomenon takes place—gigantic, stupefying.

Another day it was the ceremonial of the cult of the "flag of the blood" (*Blutfahne*), the standard that was soaked with the blood of Hitler's companions on November 11, 1923, the day after the Munich putsch, when the Bavarian police killed seven of the National Socialists around the young Fuehrer. The new flags received the consecration of the "flag of the martyrs" at the foot of the monument commemorating them.

The German author Joaquim Fest, a notorious anti-Nazi, has described this ceremony:

> Finally, starting from the "Luitpoldshain" accompanied by two disciples keeping their proper distance, Hitler marched to the monument, taking the wide ribbon of concrete (now called the "Avenue of the Fuehrer") between several hundred thousand men of the SA and the SS lined up in stately array. While the flags were lowered, Hitler was motionless, deeply immersed in his thoughts, like a heraldic figure.

Citing an official account, Fest adds:

> The beams of 150 gigantic searchlights pierced the overcast sky of a gray-black night. High in the air, on the surface of the

clouds, the shafts of light came together to form the figure of a square. . . . The image is gripping. . . . Stirred by a light wind, the flags framing the stands tremble slightly in the sparkling light. The main speaker's platform comes into view in a blaze of light. . . . To the right and to the left, flames shoot out of immense cups supported by pillars. From the opposite stands, on command, a flood of more than 30,000 flags pours toward the center, the tips of the staffs and the fringes of silver glittering in the illumination of the searchlights.

As always, Hitler was the first victim of this production made of light, of crowds, of symmetry and of "life's tragic awareness." It was precisely in these orations made before the "first militants" and after the minute of silence observed in honor of the dead that Hitler frequently found his speech marked by a sort of exaltation and rapture: on these occasions and in a few extraordinary words, he has celebrated a sort of mystic communion before the spotlights sweep down on the center of the stage, and the flags, the uniforms and the musical instruments come ablaze in flashes of red, silver and gold.

A newspaper, the *Niederelbischen Tageblatt*, has preserved some of these invocations. [Note: this paragraph is lined out in the original French text. We put it back in because we find the unguided leap to the following paragraphs confusing without it—Ed.] Hitler exclaimed:

I have always had the feeling that for as long as the gift of life is granted a man, he must retain his nostalgia for those with whom he has fashioned his life. What would my life be without you? That you have found me and believe in me has given your life a new significance and imposed new duties on you. And that I have found you, that alone has made my life and my struggle possible.

And this:

How could we not feel in this hour the miracle that has brought us together? You heard a man's voice in the past, and it struck your heart, it awakened you, and you have followed that voice. You have followed it for years without even having seen the man who had that voice. You have only heard a voice, and you have followed it.

Hauled out of the wreckage of 1918, Germany at year's end in 1937 had a greater solidarity than ever before in her history. The first stage of the Hitler revolution was now completed.

The tone of the speeches had messianic echoes. Hitler added:

We all meet here again, and the miracle of this meeting fills our souls. Not every one of you can see me, and I cannot see each of you, but I feel you and you feel me. Is it not faith in our people that has made big men of us from small, rich from poor; and that, discouraged and faltering though we were, has made brave and valiant men of us?

At the end of a week it was time for the parting of this million and a half men and women who had renewed their vows as if they had been Crusaders, or members of a religious order.

Once again it is the French poet Robert Brasillach who evokes this hour of departure:

Deutschland Ueber Alles is sung and the Horst Wessel Lied soaring with the spirit of comrades killed by the Red Front and by the reactionaries—and the song of the soldiers of the war:

"I had a comrade,

"A better one I'll never have. . . ."

Then still other songs, composed for the congress, which harmonize easily with the fresh night, the gravity of the hour, the many beautiful and melancholy voices, and with all the musical enchantment without which Germany can conceive nothing, neither religion nor fatherland, nor war, nor politics, nor sacrifice.

Brissaud adds: "Then there is the interminable torchlight tattoo through the streets of Nuremberg. Groups of the SA, of the Hitler Youth, or of the SS march tirelessly by, lighted only by the gleam of their torches."

Like everyone else, some of the most prominent persons of distinction from abroad were seized by the popular wave.

The entire diplomatic corps was invited by Hitler and put up in the Nuremberg station itself in two sumptuous special trains provided with club cars, dining cars, sleeping cars, bathrooms and even hairdressing salons.

The French ambassador, François-Poncet, even spoke to the Congress of 1937. He would sum up his feelings almost with dread:

During those eight days, Nuremberg was a town given over completely to joy, an enchanted town, almost a town that escaped from reality. That atmosphere, combined with the beauty of the spectacles and the magnificent hospitality, greatly impressed the foreigners. It created an impression very difficult to resist. When they went back home, they were captivated and won over.

The ambassador/interpreter Paul Schmidt, commissioned to escort the rich and famous, has described the sensation:

On the day when Hitler made his grand triumphal promenade at Nuremberg, I happened to be in a open car with the most important French and English guests, only a few meters behind the dictator's car. . . . We could thus observe him from very close up and also especially the crowds cheering him from both sides of the road.

The procession, triumphal in the true sense of the word, took more than an hour to make its way through the old town. The impression produced by these masses of people cheering Hitler as though in ecstasy was extraordinarily powerful. Once again I noted with what an expression of devotion, with what biblical trust, the people gazed on Hitler, seeming to be under a magic spell. The thousands and thousands of spectators all along the route were as though seized by a collective rapture at the sight of him. They held out their arms and saluted him with rousing shouts. Moving along for an hour in the middle of this frenzied outburst was a real physical ordeal, which left us exhausted at the end of the trip. All power of moral resistance seemed paralyzed; we almost had the feeling of having to restrain ourselves to keep from joining in with the general ecstasy. . . . I could see that the English and the French often had tears in their eyes from the effects of the inner emotions caused by all they were seeing and hearing. Even journalists as blasé as Jules Sauerwein of *Le Matin* and Ward Price of *The Daily Mail*, who were in my car, were literally groggy when we arrived at the end of the route.

The American journalist Richard Helms, special envoy of the United Press, who managed to get to the Nuremberg palace, where Hitler was receiving his guests at the end of the festivities, would make this droll comment: "When I got there myself, I was suffering from megalomania. I decided that I must be nine feet tall even though the cheers had not been addressed to me."

Benoist-Méchin concluded:

> When all is said and done, what we saw at Nuremberg was no longer the party; it was the entire German nation offering itself the spectacle of its own rediscovered power. . . . What was forged here was a mystique powerful enough to triumph over individual feelings and cast them in the crucible of a single faith.

At the end of four years of stubborn struggle, Hitler had thus transformed his people.

He had made a unity of them, hard as steel.

Even the army would be welded to that unity henceforth: the *Wehrmacht* spent eight days at Nuremberg fraternizing with the people, parading jointly with them with their new tanks, their new cannon and above all with their new spirit.

Hauled out of the wreckage of 1918, Germany at year's end in 1937 had a greater solidarity than ever before in her history. The first stage of the Hitler revolution was now completed.

From the Nuremberg stadium Hitler gazed down at his vibrant people. He had completed their political unification: no longer were there either states or parties locked in petty rivalry; their social unification: the classes, formerly rivals, now formed just one team; their military unification: there was now just one armed force, built for all, open to all. Still to be achieved was the racial and geographical unification.

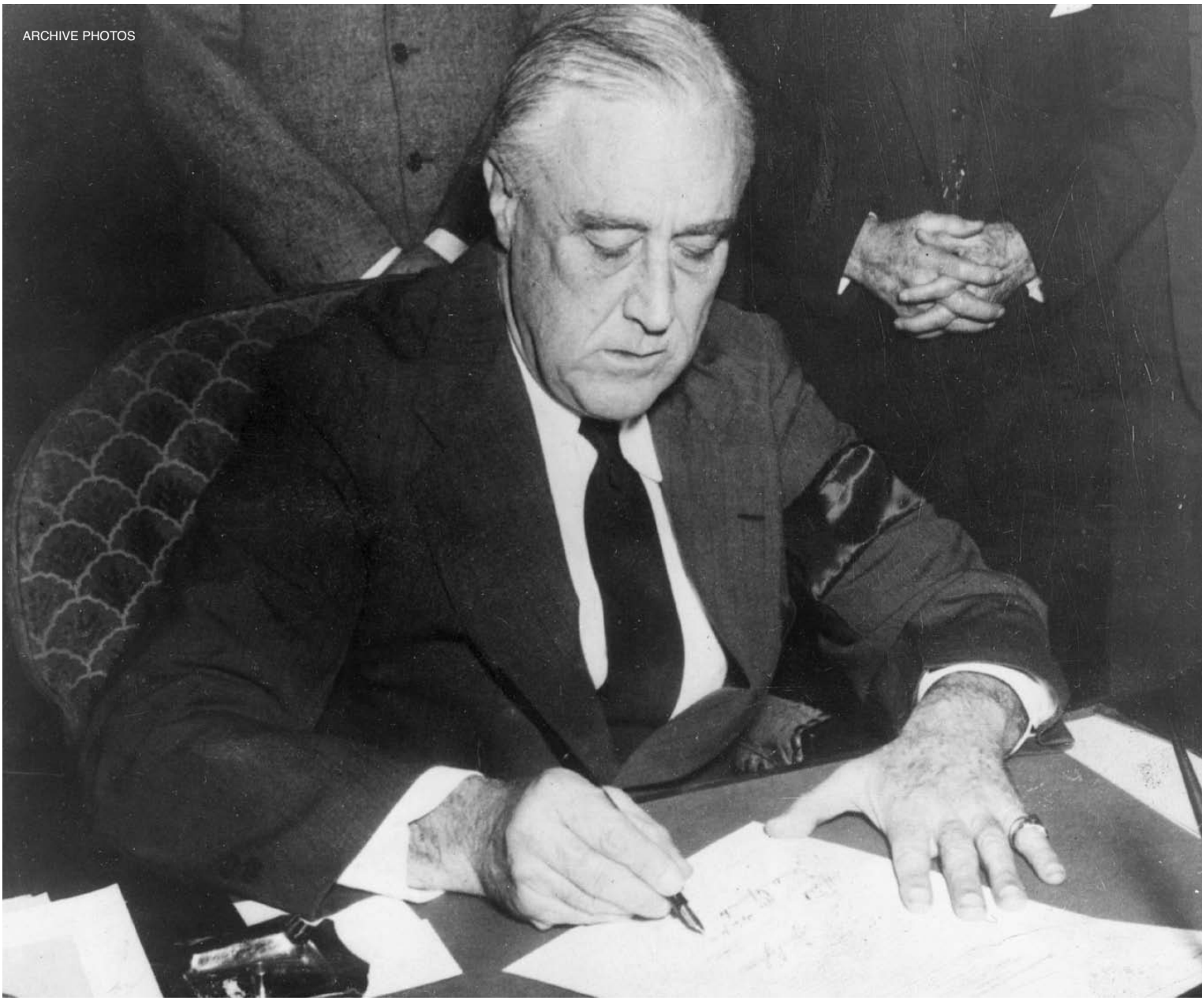
Beyond the border to the southeast stood 10 million Germans of Austria and the Sudetens, already conquered politically, and waiting impatiently for their church bells to sound the German hour.

Hitler, creator of the Greater Reich, was moving toward them in the full assurance of their unanimity, his eyes fixed on the destiny to be subdued. ❖

General Leon Degrelle was an individual of exceptional intellect and physical courage, dedicated to western culture. He fought not only for belgium but for the survival of Christian Europe, preventing the continent from being inundated by Stalin's savage hordes. What Degrelle has to say, as an eyewitness to some of the key events in the history of the 20th century, is vastly important within the historical and factual context of his time and has great relevance to the continuing struggle today for the survival of civilization as we know it.

ARCHIVE PHOTOS

Elite troops enter the Nuremberg Party Day rally. *Each day of the rally showcased a different part of the party and state, be it the army, German Labor Front or League of German Girls. Adolf Hitler spoke many times during the Nuremberg rallies, and on each occasion he addressed a different audience. In addition to hammering on general themes, Hitler's comments pertained specifically to the activities and interests of his audience. Examining Hitler's speeches during the Nuremberg rallies offers the historian an opportunity to investigate over one brief period of time the various aspects of Hitler's ideology, as it operated within the organizational hierarchy of the Nazi state. Hitler made extensive use of a new invention—the loudspeaker—erected all across Germany, from about 1936 on during the rallies. As a rule, Hitler's speeches were announced well in advance, and repeatedly. When the day came, citizens would hear the speech over a hookup of all stations in the Third Reich, out of loudspeakers in the streets, loudspeakers in the factories, in restaurants—in all places where people might gather. People all over Germany could also listen in on an inexpensive, mass-marketed and very popular radio, called the* Volksempfanger, *or "People's Set." This radio was crucial in Hitler's quest for effective propaganda because of its affordability. The "People's Set" was the cheapest radio in the world at the time, costing only 76 marks (around $9) compared to a normal 150 marks for other radios.*



ARCHIVE PHOTOS

Hitler's Declaration of War Against the United States

Hitler announced to the Reichstag the declaration of war against the United States on December 11, 1941, as recorded by the Monitoring Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Interestingly, Hitler's position on the war with America has had few individuals interested in analyzing it. But rather than merely analyze, here is the text itself, clearly showing the duplicity of the American oligarchy in leading the world into war. Here is real history—ignored by the mainstream—that provides necessary insight.

An Eventful Day—*On December 11, 1941, FDR gave this message to Congress: "On the morning of Dec. 11 the government of Germany, pursuing its course of world conquest, declared war against the United States. The long known and the long expected has thus taken place. The forces endeavoring to enslave the entire world now are moving toward this hemisphere. Never before has there been a greater challenge to life, liberty and civilization. Delay invites great danger. Rapid and united effort by all of the peoples of the world who are determined to remain free will ensure a world victory of the forces of justice and of righteousness over the forces of savagery and of barbarism. Italy also has declared war against the United States. I therefore request the Congress to recognize a state of war between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and Italy." Later that same day, Congress passed resolutions declaring war against Germany and Italy. The one against Germany passed the Senate 88-0 and was passed unanimously in the House. The declaration against Italy was passed 90-0 in the Senate and 399-1 in the House, with 30 abstentions. At left, FDR, wearing a black armband, signs the declaration of war against Germany. At right, Adolf Hitler arrives at Nuremberg to the cheers of thousands.*

Deputies, men of the German Reichstag! A year of events of historical significance is drawing to an end. A year of the greatest decisions lies ahead. In these serious times, I speak to you, deputies of the German Reichstag, as to the representatives of the German nation. Beyond and above that, the whole German people should take note of this glance into the past, as well as of the coming decisions the present and future impose upon us.

After the renewed refusal of my peace offer in January 1940 by the then British prime minister and the clique that supported or else dominated him, it became clear that this war—against all reasons of common sense and necessity—must be fought to its end. You know me, my old party companions; you know I have always been an enemy of half measures or weak decisions.

If the Providence has so willed that the German people cannot be spared this fight, then I can only be grateful that it entrusted me with the leadership in this historic struggle which, for the next 500 or 1,000 years, will be described as decisive, not only for the history of Germany, but for the whole of Europe and indeed the whole world.

The German people and their soldiers are working and fighting today, not only for the present, but also for the coming, nay the most distant, generations. A historical revision on a unique scale has been imposed on us by the Creator.

Shortly after the end of the campaign in Norway, the German Command was forced, first of all, to ensure the military security of the conquered areas. Since then the defenses of the conquered countries have changed considerably. From Kirkenes to the Spanish frontier there is a belt of great bases and fortifications; many airfields have been built, naval bases and protections for submarines, which are practically invulnerable from sea or air.

More than 1,500 new batteries have been planned and constructed. A network of roads and railways was constructed so that today communications from the Spanish frontier to Petsano are independent of the sea. These installations in no wise fall behind those of the Western Wall, and work continues incessantly on strengthening them. I am irrevocably determined to make the European front unassailable by any enemy.

This defensive work was supplemented by offensive warfare. German surface and underwater naval forces carried on their constant war of attrition against the British Merchant Navy and the ships in its service. The German air force supported these attacks by reconnaissance, by damaging enemy shipping, by numerous retaliatory raids which have given the English a better idea of the so-charming war caused by their present prime minister.

In the middle of last year Germany was supported above all by Italy. For many months a great part of British power weighed on the shoulders of Italy. Only because of their tremendous superiority in heavy tanks could the English create a temporary crisis in North Africa. On March 24 a small community of German and Italian units under Rommel's command began the counterattack.

The German Afrika Corps performed outstanding achievements though they were completely unaccustomed to the climate of this theatre of war. Just as once in Spain, now in North Africa, Germans and Italians have taken up arms against the same enemy.

While in these bold measures the North African front was again secured by the sacrifice of German and Italian soldiers,

the shadow of a terrible danger threatening Europe gathered overhead. Only in obedience to bitter necessity did I decide in my heart in 1939, to make the attempt, at least, to create the prerequisites for a lasting peace in Europe by eliminating the causes of German-Russian tension.

This was psychologically difficult owing to the general worldview of the German people, and above all, of the party, toward Bolshevism. It was not difficult from a purely material point of view—because Germany was only intent on her economic interests in all the territories which England declared to be threatened by us and which she attacked with her promises of aid—for you will allow me to remind you that England, throughout the spring and late summer of 1939, offered its aid to numerous nations, declaring that it was our intention to invade those countries and thus deprive them of their liberty.

The German Reich and its government were therefore able to affirm, with a clear conscience, that these accusations were false and had no bearing whatsoever on reality. Add to this the military realization that in case of war, which British diplomacy was to force on the German people, a two-front war would ensue and call for very great sacrifice.

When, on top of all this, the Baltic states and Romania showed themselves prone to accept the British pacts of assistance and thus let it be seen that they, too, believed in such a threat, it was not only the right of the Reich government to fix the limits of German interests, but its duty.

"A new Mongolian storm was now to sweep Europe. At the same time, however, Mr. Churchill spoke on the English aspect of the struggle with Germany."

The countries in question, and above all, the Reich government, could not but realize that the only factor that could be a buttress against the East was Germany. The moment they severed their connection with the German Reich, and entrusted their fate to the aid of that power which, in its proverbial selfishness, has never rendered aid, but always requested it, they were lost.

Yet the fate of these countries roused the sympathy of the German people. The powerful struggle of the Finns forced on us a feeling mixed with bitterness and admiration. Admiration because we have a heart sensitive to sacrifice and heroism, being a nation of soldiers ourselves; bitterness, because with our eyes fixed on the menacing enemy in the West, and on the danger in the East, we were not in a position to render military assistance.

At a time when Germany had only a few divisions in the provinces bordering on Russia it would have been evident to a blind man that a concentration of power of singular and world historic dimensions was taking place, and that not in order to defend something which was threatened, but merely in order to attack an object it did not seem possible to defend. The lightning conclusion of the Western campaign, however, robbed the Moscow overlords of their hope of an early flagging of German power.

In the summer of 1941 they thought the time was ripe. A new Mongolian storm was now to sweep Europe. At the same time, however, Mr. Churchill spoke on the English aspect of the struggle with Germany. He saw fit, in a cowardly manner, to deny that in the secret session of 1940 in the House of Commons that he pointed out that the entry of Russians into the war, which was to come in 1941 at the very latest, was the most important factor that would make a successful conclusion of the war possible.

This was also to enable England to take the offensive. In the spring of that year, Europe was to feel the full extent of the might of a world power which seemed to dispose of inexhaustible human material and resources. Dark clouds began to gather on the European sky. For, my deputies, what is Europe? There is no fitting geographical definition of our continent, but only a national and cultural one.

The Urals form not only the frontier of our continent, but the eternal line which divides the Eastern and Western conceptions of life. There was a time when Europe was that Greek Island into which Nordic tribes had penetrated in order to light a torch for the first time which from then onwards began slowly, but surely to brighten the world of man.

When these Greeks repulsed the invasion of the Persian conquerors they did not only defend their homeland, which was Greece, but that idea which we call Europe today. And then Europe traveled from Hellas to Rome. With the Greek spirit and Greek culture, the Roman way of thinking and Roman statesmanship were joined.

An empire was created which, to this day has not been equaled in its significance and creative power, let alone outdone. When, however, the Roman legions were defending Rome against the African onslaught of Carthage and at last gained a victory, again it was not Rome they were fighting for, but the Europe of that time, which consisted of the Greek-Roman world.

The next incursion against this homestead of European culture was carried out from the distant East. A terrible stream of barbarous, uncultured hordes sallied forth from the interior of Asia deep into the heart of the European continent, burning, looting, murdering—a true scourge of the Lord. In the Battle of the Catalonian Fields, the West was formed. On the ruins of Rome the West was built, and its defense was a task, not only of the Romans, but also above all of the Teutons.

In centuries to come the West, enlightened by Greek culture, built the Roman Empire and then expanded by the colonization of the Teutons was able to call itself Europe. Whether it was the German emperor who was repelling the attacks from the East on the Field of Lech or whether Africa was being pushed back from Spain in long fighting, it was also a struggle of Europe, coming into being, against a surrounding world alien in its very essence.

Once Rome had been given its due for the creative defense of this continent, Teutons took over the defense and the protection of a family of nations which might still differentiate and differ in their political structure and objective, but which nevertheless represented a cultural unity with blood ties. And it was from this Europe that a spiritual and cultural abundance went out, of which everyone must be aware who is willing to seek truth instead of denying it.

Thus it was not England who brought culture to the continent, but the offspring of Teutonic nationhood on the continent who went as Anglo-Saxons and Normans to that island made possible a development in a way surely unique. In just the same way, it was not America who discovered Europe, but the other way around.

Deputies and men of the German Reichstag, I had to make this survey, for the fight which, in the first months of this year, gradually began to become clear, and of which the German Reich is this time called to be the leader, also far exceeds the interests of our nation and country.

Just as the Greeks once faced the Persians in war, and the Romans faced the Mongolians, the Spanish heroes defended not only Spain, but also the whole of Europe against Africa, just so Germany is fighting today, not for herself, but for the entire continent.

When, on the 6th of April of this year, the German and Italian armies took up their positions for the fight against Yugoslavia and Greece, it was the introduction of the great struggle in which we are still involved. The revolt in Belgrade which led to the overthrow of the former Regent and his Government was decisive for the further course of events in this part of Europe, for England was also a party to this putsch.

But the chef role was played by Soviet Russia. What I refused to Mr. Molotov on his visit to Berlin, Stalin now thought he could achieve by a revolutionary movement, even against our will. Without consideration for the agreements which had been concluded, the intentions of the Bolsheviks in power grew still wider. The pact of friendship with the new revolutionary regime illuminated the closeness of the threatening danger like lightning.

The feats achieved by the German Armed Forces were given worthy recognition in the German Reichstag on the 4th of May. But what I was then unfortunately unable to express was the realization that we were progressing at tremendous speed toward a fight with a state which was not yet intervening because it was not yet fully prepared, and because it was impossible to use the aerodromes and landing grounds at that time of year on account of the melting snow.

My deputies, when in 1940 I realized from communications in the English House of Commons and the observation of the Russian troop movements on our frontiers that there was the possibility of danger arising in the east of the Reich, I immediately gave orders to set up numerous new armored motorized infantry divisions.

The conditions for this were available from the point of view both of materiel and personnel. I will give you, my deputies, and indeed the whole German people, only one assurance: the more the democracies speak about armaments, as is easily understandable, the more National Socialist Germany works.

I sought no war. On the contrary, I did everything to avoid it. But I would have been forgetful of my duty and responsibility if, in spite of realizing the inevitability of a fight by force of arms, I had failed to draw the only possible conclusions. In view of the mortal danger from Soviet Russia, not only to the German Reich, but also to all Europe, I decided, if possible a few days before the outbreak of this moral struggle, to give the signal to attack myself.

Today, we have overwhelming and authentic proof that Russia intended to attack; we are also quite clear about the date on which the attack was to take place. In view of the great danger, the proportions of which we realize perhaps only today to the fullest extent, I can only thank God that He enlightened me at the proper time and that He gave me the strength to do what had to be done!

Had the German Reich not faced the enemy with her soldiers and arms, a flood would have swept over Europe, which once and for all would have finished the ridiculous British idea of maintaining the European balance of power in all its senselessness and stupid tradition.

Had Slovaks, Hungarians and Romanians not taken over part of the protection of this European world, the Bolshevik hordes would have swept like Attila's Huns over the Danubian countries, and at the cost of the Ionic Sea, Tartars and Mongols would have enforced today the revision of the Montreux Agreement.

Had Italy, Spain and Croatia not sent their divisions, the establishment of a European defense front would have been impossible, from which emanated the idea of the New Europe as propaganda to all other nations.

Sensing and realizing this, the volunteers have come from Northern and Western Europe, Norwegians, Danes, Dutchmen, Flemings, Belgians, even Frenchmen—volunteers who gave the struggle of the United Powers of the Axis the character of a European crusade—in the truest sense of the word.

The attack began on the 22nd of June; with irresistible daring the frontier fortifications which were destined to secure the Russian advance against us were broken through and on the 23rd Grodno fell. On the 24th Vilna and Kovno were taken after Brest-Litovsk had been occupied. On the 26th Duenaburg was in our hands, and on July 10, the first two great pincer battles of Bialystok and Minsk were concluded; 324,000 prisoners, 3,332 tanks and 1,809 guns fell to us. . . .

All this had to be fought for by my staking health and life, and by effort of which those at home can hardly have an idea. Marching for an endless distance, tormented by heat and thirst, often held up by the mud of bottomless roads which would drive them almost to despair, exposed, from the Black Sea to the Arctic Sea, to the inhospitability of a climate which from the blazing heat of the July and August days, dropped to the wintry storms of November and December, tortured by insects, suffering from dirt and vermin, freezing

in the snow and ice, they have fought—the Germans and the Finns, Italians, Slovaks, Hungarians and Romanians, the Croats, the volunteers from the North and West European countries, all in all the soldiers of the Eastern Front.

The beginning of winter only will now check this movement; at the beginning of summer it will again no longer be possible to stop the movement. On this day I do not want to mention any individual section of the armed forces, I do not want to praise any particular command; they have all made a supreme effort. And yet, understanding and justice compel me to state one thing again and again; amongst our German soldiers the heaviest burden is borne today, as in the past, by our matchless German infantry.

And now permit me to define my attitude to that other world, which has its representative in that man, who while our soldiers are fighting in snow and ice, very tactfully likes to make his chats from the fireside, the man who is the main culprit of this war.

When in 1939 the conditions of our national interest in the then Polish state became more and more intolerable, I tried at first to eliminate those intolerable conditions by way of a peaceful settlement. For some time it seemed as though the Polish government itself had seriously considered agreeing to a sensible settlement.

I may add that in German proposals nothing was demanded that had not been German property in former times. On the contrary, we renounced very much of what, before the World War, had been German property. You will recall the dramatic development of that time, in which the sufferings of German nationals increased continuously. You, my deputies, are in the best position to gauge the extent of the blood sacrifice, if you compare it to the casualties of the present war.

The problems which had to be overcome were of no territorial significance. Mainly they concerned Danzig and the union with the Reich of the torn-off province, East Prussia. More difficult were the cruel persecutions the Germans were exposed to, in Poland particularly. The other minorities, incidentally, had to suffer a fate hardly less bitter.

I may recall these proposals today: Proposal for the settlement of the problem of the Danzig Corridor and of the question of the German-Polish minorities. The situation between the German Reich and Poland has become so strained that any further incident may lead to a clash between the armed forces assembled on both sides. Any peaceful settlement must be so arranged that the events mainly responsible for the existing situation cannot occur again—a situation which has caused a state of tension, not only in Eastern Europe, but also in other regions.

The same goes for the proposals for safeguarding the minorities. This is the offer of an agreement such as could not have been made in a more loyal and magnanimous form by any government other than the National Socialist government of the German Reich.

The Polish Government at that period refused even as much as to consider this proposal. The question then arises: how could such an unimportant State dare simply to refuse an offer of this nature and furthermore, not only indulge in further atrocities to its German inhabitants who had given that country the whole of its culture, but even order mobilization?

Perusal of documents of the Foreign Office in Warsaw has given us later some surprising explanations. There was one who, with devilish lack of conscience, used all his influence to further the warlike intentions of Poland and to eliminate all possibilities of understanding.

The reports which the then Polish ambassador in Washington, Count Potocki, sent to his government are documents from which it may be seen with a terrifying clearness to what an extent one man alone and the forces driving him are responsible for World War II.

The reports are documents from which it may be seen with a terrifying clearness to what extent one man alone and the forces driving him are responsible for World War II.

The question next arises: how could this man fall into such fanatical enmity toward a country which in the whole of its history has never done the least harm either to America or to him personally?

So far as Germany's attitude toward America is concerned, I have to state:

One: Germany is perhaps the only great nation which has never had a colony either in North or South America, or otherwise displayed there was any political activity, unless mention be made of the emigration of many millions of Germans and of their work, which, however, has only been to the benefit of the North American continent and of the U.S.A.

Two: In the whole history of the coming into being and of the existence of the U.S.A. the German Reich has never adopted a political unfriendly, let alone a hostile attitude, but, on the contrary with the blood of many of its sons, it helped to defend the U.S.A.

The German Reich never took part in any war against the U.S.A. It itself had war imposed on it by the U.S.A. in 1917, and then for reasons which have been thoroughly revealed by an investigation committee set up by President Roosevelt himself. There are no other differences between the Germans and the American people, either territorial or political, which could possibly touch the interests let alone the existence of the U.S.A.

There was always a difference of constitution, but that cannot be a reason for hostilities so long as the one state does not try to interfere with the other. America is a republic, a democracy, and today is a republic under strong authoritative leadership. The ocean lies between the two states. The divergences between capitalist America and Bolshevik Russia, if such conceptions had any truth in them, would be much greater than between America led by a president and Germany led by a fuehrer.

Declarations of War vs. Undeclared War

Based on its history and the trends of warfare, is the declaration of war a concept slated for the historical dustbin? Since 1798, the United States has involved its military forces in over 200 conflicts. Yet a formal declaration of war was issued on only five occasions: the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Spanish-American War and World War I and World War II.

The concept of the declaration of war has been a part of the American system of government since the Constitution was adopted in 1787. Its justification revolves around the requirement to manifest, via the legislative process, the backing of the American people regarding any involvement of U.S. combat forces. With such reasonable justification, one would expect to see the Congress approve a declaration of war in every application of U.S. military force.

Above, an American poster from the War of 1812 states: "We owe allegiance to no crown."

The five declared wars, while different in terms of their causes and effects, have all been "popular" wars that enjoyed the support of the people and were preceded by a strong incident that rallied the public desire for armed intervention. In many cases the incident was artificially manufactured, or was made to seem like more than it was. Pearl Harbor was a classic case: FDR not only knew the attack was coming, he had needled the Japanese into making it. Then he failed to warn the U.S. military commanders on the scene, in order to maximize the number of Americans killed, to magnify the seriousness of the incident and stampede the American people into war.

When the U.S. attacked Yugoslavia in 1999, it inaugurated war against another sovereign state that had not attacked or threatened America or an American ally. The president, and the president alone, made the decision. Is the constitutional requirement that only Congress shall declare war obsolete? The administration's bungling in Kosovo illustrated just why the Framers intended that the decision to go to war should be vested in the Congress.

Since Korea, presidential war-making has become a constant. Ronald Reagan invaded Grenada in 1983; George H.W. Bush attacked Panama in 1989. Neither bothered to consult Congress. George W. Bush planned to attack Iraq irrespective of Congress, explaining that "I don't think I need it," when asked if congressional approval was necessary. Why not? "Many attorneys," he said, had "so advised me." He apparently did not bother to read the Constitution or doesn't care. ❖

But it is a fact that the two conflicts between Germany and the U.S.A. were inspired by the same force and caused by two men in the U.S.A.—Wilson and Roosevelt.

History has already passed its verdict on Wilson; his name stands for one of the basest breaches of the given word, a mistake that led to despair not only among the so-called vanquished, but among the victors. This breach of his word alone made possible the dictate of Versailles. We know today that a group of interested financiers stood behind Wilson and made use of this paralytic professor because they hoped for increased business. The German people have had to pay for having believed this man with the collapse of their political and economic existence.

But why is there now another president of the U.S.A. who regards it as his only task to intensify anti-German feeling to the pitch of war? National Socialism came to power in Germany in the same years as Roosevelt was elected president. I understand only too well that a worldwide distance separates Roosevelt's ideas and my ideas.

Roosevelt comes from a rich family and belongs to the class whose path is smoothed in the democracy. I am the child of a small, poor family and had to fight my way by work and industry.

When the Great War [World War I] came, Roosevelt occupied a position where he got to know only its pleasant consequences enjoyed by those who do business while others bleed. I was only one of those who carry out orders, as an ordinary soldier, and naturally returned from the war just as poor as I was in autumn of 1914. I shared the fate of millions, and Franklin Roosevelt only the fate of the so-called upper ten thousand.

After the war Roosevelt tried his hand at financial speculation; he made profits out of the inflation, out of the misery of others, while I, together with many hundreds of thousands more, lay in hospitals. When Roosevelt finally stepped on the political stage with all the advantages of his class, I was unknown and fought for the resurrection of my people.

When Roosevelt took his place at the head of the U.S.A., he was the candidate of a capitalistic party, which made use of him; when I became chancellor of the German Reich, I was fuehrer of the popular movement I had created. The powers behind Roosevelt were those powers I had fought at home.

His Brain Trust was composed of people such as we had fought against in Germany as parasites and removed from public life.

Yet there is something in common between us. Roosevelt took over a state in a very poor economic condition, and I took over a Reich faced with complete ruin, also thanks to democracy. In the U.S.A. there were 13 million unemployed, and in Germany 7 million part-time workers. The finances of both states were in a bad way, and ordinary economic life could hardly be maintained. A development then started in the U.S.A. and in the German Reich that will make it easy for posterity to pass a verdict on the correctness of the theories.

While an unprecedented revival of economic life, culture and art took place in Germany under National Socialistic leadership within the space of a few years, President Roosevelt did not succeed in bringing about even the slightest improvements in his own country. And yet this work must have been much easier in the U.S.A., where there lived scarcely 15 people on a square kilometer, as against 140 in Germany.

If such a country does not succeed in assuring economic prosperity, this must be a result either of the bad faith of its leaders in power, or of a total inefficiency on the part of the leading men. In scarcely five years, economic problems had been solved in Germany and unemployment had been overcome. During the same period, President Roosevelt had increased the state debt of his country to an enormous extent, had decreased the value of the dollar and had brought about a further disintegration of economic life, without diminishing the unemployment figures.

All this is not surprising if one bears in mind that the men he had called to support him, or rather, the men who had called him, belonged to the Jewish element, whose interests are all for disintegration and never for order. While speculation was being fought in National Socialist Germany, it thrived astoundingly under the Roosevelt regime.

Roosevelt's New Deal legislation was all wrong; it was actually the biggest failure ever experienced by one man. There can be no doubt that a continuation of this economic policy would have undone this President in peace time, in spite of all his dialectical skill.

In a European state he would have come eventually before a state court on a charge of deliberate waste of the national wealth; and he would have scarcely escaped at the hands of a civil court, on a charge of criminal business methods.

This fact was realized and fully appreciated also by many Americans including some of high standing. A threatening opposition was gathering over the head of this man. He guessed that the only salvation for him lay in diverting public attention from home to foreign policy. It is interesting to study in this connection the reports of the Polish envoy in Washington, Potocki. He repeatedly points out that Roosevelt was fully aware of the danger threatening the card castle of his economic system with collapse, and that he was therefore urgently in need of a diversion in foreign policy.

He was strengthened in this resolve by the Jews around him. Their Old Testament thirst for revenge thought to see in the U.S.A. an instrument for preparing a second "Purim" for the European nations, which were becoming increasingly anti-Semitic. The full diabolical meanness of Jewry rallied round this man, and he stretched out his hands.

Thus began the increasing efforts of the American president to create conflicts, to do everything to prevent conflicts from being peacefully solved. For years this man harbored one desire—that a conflict should break out somewhere in the world. The most convenient place would be in Europe, where American economy could be committed to the cause of one of the belligerents in such a way that a political interconnection of interests would arise calculated slowly to bring America nearer such a conflict. This would thereby divert public interest from bankrupt economic policy at home toward a foreign problem.

His attitude to the German Reich in this spirit was particularly sharp. In 1937, Roosevelt made a number of speeches, including a particularly hostile one pronounced in Chicago on October 5, 1937. Systematically he began to incite American public opinion against Germany. He threatened to establish a kind of quarantine against the so-called authoritarian states.

While making those increasingly spiteful and inflammatory speeches, President Roosevelt summoned the American ambassadors to Washington to report to him. This event followed some further declarations of an insulting character; and ever since, the two countries have been connected with each other only through *chargés d'affaires*

From November 1938 onward, his systematic efforts were directed toward sabotaging any possibility of a settlement in Europe. In public, he was hypocritically pretending to be for peace; but at the same time he was threatening any country ready to pursue a policy of peaceful understanding with the freezing of assets, with economic reprisals, with demands for the repayment of loans etc. Staggering information to this effort can be derived from the reports of Polish ambassadors in Washington, London, Paris and Brussels.

In January, 1939, this man began to strengthen his campaign of incitement and threatened to take all possible congressional measures against the authoritarian states, with the exception of war, while alleging that other countries were trying to interfere in American affairs and insisting on the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, he himself began from March 1939 onward, to meddle in European affairs, which were no concern at all of the president of the U.S.A., since he does not understand those problems, and even if he did understand them and the historic background behind them, he would have just as little right to worry about the central European area as the German Reich has to judge conditions in a U.S. state and to take an attitude toward them.

But Mr. Roosevelt went even farther. In contradiction to all the tenets of international law, he declared that he would not recognize certain governments which did not suit him, would not accept readjustments, would maintain legations of states dissolved long before or actually set them up as legal

governments. He even went so far as to conclude agreements with such envoys and thus to acquire a right simply to occupy foreign territories.

On April 5, 1939, came Roosevelt's famous appeal to myself and the Duce. It was a clumsy combination of geographical and political ignorance and of the arrogance of the millionaire circles around him. It asked us to give undertakings to conclude non-aggression pacts indiscriminately with any country, including mostly countries which were not even free, since Mr. Roosevelt's allies had annexed them or changed them into protectorates.

You will remember, my deputies, that I then gave a polite and clear reply to this meddling gentleman. For some months at least, this stopped the flow of eloquence from this honest warmonger. But his place was taken by his honorable spouse. She declined to live with her sons in a world such as the one we have worked out. And quite right, for this is a world of labor and not of cheating and trafficking.

After a little rest, the husband of that woman came back on the scene and on November 4, 1939, engineered the reversion of the Neutrality Law so as to suspend the ban on the export of arms, in favor of a one-sided delivery of arms to Germany's opponents. He then begins, somewhat as in Asia and in China, but the roundabout way of an economic infiltration to establish a community of interest destined to become operative sooner or later.

In the same month, he recognizes, as a so-called government in exile, a gang of Polish emigrants, whose only political foundation was of a few million gold coins taken with them from Warsaw. On April 9 he goes on and he orders the blocking of Norwegian and Danish assets under the lying pretext of placing them beyond the German reach, although he knows perfectly well that the Danish government in its financial administration is not in any way being interfered with, let alone controlled by, Germany.

His true mentality then comes clearly to light in a telegram of June 15 to the French prime minister, Reynaud. He advises him that the American government will double its help to France, provided that France continues the war against Germany. So as to give still greater expression to this, his wish for a continuation of the war, he issues a declaration that the American government will not recognize the results of the conquest of territories—i.e., the restoration to Germany of lands which had been stolen from her.

I do not need to assure you, members of the Reichstag that it is a matter of complete indifference to every German government whether the president of the U.S.A. recognizes the frontiers of Europe or no, and that this indifference will likewise continue, in the future. I merely quote this to illustrate the methodical incitement which has come from this man who speaks hypocritically of peace, but always urges to war.

But now he is seized with fear that if peace is brought about in Europe, his squandering of billions of money on armaments will be looked upon as plain fraud, since nobody will attack America—and he then himself must provoke this

Germany Breaks Diplomatic Relations with America

Germany delivered a note to the U.S. government on her declaration of war. Here are the circumstances, as released to the press by the Department of State, December 11, 1941.

The German *chargé d'affaires*, Dr. Hans Thomsen, and the first secretary of the German Embassy, Mr. von Strempel, called at the State Department at 8 a.m. on December 11, 1941. The secretary, otherwise engaged, directed that they be received by the chief of the European Division of the State Department, Mr. Ray Atherton. Mr. Atherton received the German representatives at 9:30 a.m.

The German representatives handed to Mr. Atherton a copy of a note that was also being delivered the same morning to the American *chargé d'affaires* in Berlin. Dr. Thomsen said that Germany considers herself in a state of war with the United States. He asked that the appropriate measures be taken for the departure of himself, the members of the German Embassy and his staff in this country. He reminded Mr. Atherton that the German government had previously expressed its willingness to grant the same treatment to American press correspondents in Germany as that accorded the American official staff on a reciprocal basis and added that he assumed that the departure of other American citizens from Germany would be permitted on the same basis of German citizens desiring to leave this country. He referred to the exchange of civilians that had been arranged at the time Great Britain and Germany broke off diplomatic relations.

The German *chargé d'affaires* then stated that the Swiss government would take over German interests in this country and that Dr. Bruggmann had already received appropriate instructions from his government.

He then handed Mr. Atherton a note from the German government. Mr. Atherton stated that in accepting this note from the German *chargé d'affaires* he was merely formalizing the realization of the threat and purposes of the German government and the Nazi regime toward this hemisphere and our free American civilization that the government and people of this country had faced since the outbreak of the war in 1939.

Mr. Atherton then said that this government would arrange for the delivery of Dr. Thomsen's passports and that he assumed that we would very shortly be in communication with the Swiss Minister. He added that Dr. Thomsen must realize, however, that the physical difficulties of the situation would demand a certain amount of time in working out this reciprocal arrangement for the departure of the missions of the two countries. The German representatives then took their leave. ❖

attack upon his country.

On July 17, 1940, the American president orders that the blocking of French assets with a view, as he puts it, to placing them beyond German reach, but really in order to transfer the French gold from Casablanca to America with the assistance of an American cruiser.

In July 1940 he tries by enlisting American citizens in the British air force and by training British airmen in the U.S.A. to pave ever better the way to war.

In August, 1940, a military program is jointly drawn up between the U.S.A. and Canada. To make the establishment of a Canadian-U.S. Defense Committee plausible—plausible at least to the biggest fools—he invents from time to time crises, by means of which he pretends that America is being threatened with aggression.

This he wished to impress upon the American people by suddenly returning on April 3 to Washington with all speed on account of the alleged danger of the situation. In September 1940 he drew still nearer to the war. He turned over to the British fleet 50 destroyers of the American Navy, in return for which, to be sure, he takes over several British bases in North and South America.

He thus receives powers to lend or lease support to countries, the defense of which may appear to him as vital in America's interests. Then he takes yet a further step. As far back as December 9, 1939, American cruisers in the security zone handed over the German ship *Columbus* to the British ships. In the circumstances she had to be sunk.

Not only because we are the ally of Japan, but also because Germany and Italy have enough insight and strength to comprehend that, in these historic times, the existence or non-existence of the nations is being decided, perhaps forever.

On the same day, U.S. forces cooperated to prevent the attempted escape of the German steamer *Arauca*. And on January 27, 1940, the U.S. cruiser [named, but indistinct] in contravention of International Law advised enemy naval forces of the movements of the German steamers, *Arauca*, *La Plata* and *Mangoni*.

On June 27, 1940, he ordered, in complete contravention of international law, a restriction of the freedom of movement of foreign ships in U.S. harbors.

In November 1940 he ordered the German ships *Reugeu*, *Niedervald* and *Rhein* to be followed by American ships until these steamers were compelled to scuttle themselves so as not to fall into enemy hands.

Meanwhile, in March, all German ships were requisitioned by the American authorities. In the course of this, German nationals were treated in a most inhuman manner and, in contravention of international law, certain places of residence were assigned them, traveling restrictions imposed upon them, and so on.

Two German officers, who had escaped from Canadian captivity, were—again contrary to the dictates of international law—handcuffed and handed over to the Canadian authorities.

On March 24 the same president who stands against every aggression, acclaimed Simovitch [leader of the Yugoslav coup] and his companions who [gained their positions], by aggression and by removing the lawful government of the country. Roosevelt some months before sent Col. Donovan, a completely unworthy creature, to the Balkans, to Sofia and Belgrade, to engineer a rising against Germany and Italy.

In April he promised help to Yugoslavia and Greece under the Lend-Lease Act. At the end of April, this man recognized the Yugoslav and Greek émigré governments, and once more against international law, blocked Yugoslav and Greek assets.

From the middle of April onward, American watch over the western Atlantic by U.S.A. patrols was extended, and reports were made to the British.

On April 26 Roosevelt transferred to the British 20 motor-torpedo-boats; and at the same time, British warships were being repaired in U.S. ports.

On May 5 the illegal arming and repairing of Norwegian ships for England took place.

On June 4 American troop transports arrived in Greenland to build airdromes.

On June 9 came the first British report that, on Roosevelt's orders, a U.S. warship had attacked a German U-boat with depth charges near Greenland.

On June 4 German assets in the U.S.A. were illegally blocked.

On June 7 Roosevelt demanded under mendacious pretexts, that German consuls should be withdrawn and German consulates closed. He also demanded the closing of the German Press Agency, Trans-ocean, the German Information Library and the German Reichsbank Central Office.

On July 6 and 7 Iceland, which is within the German fighting zone, was occupied by American forces on the orders of Roosevelt. He intended, first of all, to force Germany to make war and to make the German U-boat warfare as ineffective as it was in 1915-16. At the same time he promised American help to the Soviet Union.

On June 10 the Navy minister, Knox, suddenly announced an American order to shoot at Axis warships.

On September 4 the U.S. destroyer *Greer*, obeying orders, operated with British aircraft against German U-boats in the Atlantic. Five days later, a German U-boat noticed the U.S. destroyer acting as escort in a British convoy.

On September 11 Roosevelt finally made a speech in which he confirmed and repeated his order to fire on all Axis ships.

On September 29 U.S. escort-vessels attacked a German U-boat with depth-charges east of Greenland.

On October 7 the U.S. destroyer *Kearney*, acting as an escort vessel for Britain, again attacked a German U-boat with depth-charges.

Finally, on November 6, U.S. forces illegally seized the German steamer *Odenwald* and took it to an American port, where the crew was taken prisoner.

I will pass over the insulting attacks made by this so-called president against me. That he calls me a gangster is uninteresting. After all, this expression was not coined in Europe but in America, no doubt because such gangsters are lacking here. Apart from this, I cannot be insulted by Roosevelt for I consider him mad, just as Wilson was.

I do not need to mention what this man has done for years in the same way against Japan. First he incites war, then falsifies the causes, then odiously wraps himself in a cloak of Christian hypocrisy and slowly but surely leads mankind to war, not without calling upon God to witness the honesty of his attack—in the approved manner of an old Freemason.

I think you have all found it a relief that now, at last, one state has been the first to take the step of protest against his historically unique and shameless ill-treatment of truth, and of right—which protest this man has desired and about which he cannot complain. The fact that the Japanese government, which has been negotiating for years with this man, has at last become tired of being mocked by him, in such an unworthy way, fills us all, the German people, and I think, all other decent people in the world, with deep satisfaction.

We have seen what the Jews have done to Soviet Russia. We have made the acquaintance of the Jewish paradise on earth. Millions of German soldiers have been able to see this country where the international Jews have destroyed people and property. The president of the U.S.A. ought finally to understand—I say this only because of his limited intellect— that we know that the aim of this struggle is to destroy one state after another.

But the present German Reich has nothing more in common with the old Germany. And we, for our part, will now do what this provocateur has been trying to do so much for years. Not only because we are the ally of Japan, but also because Germany and Italy have enough insight and strength to comprehend that, in these historic times, the existence or non-existence of the nations is being decided, perhaps forever.

We clearly see the intention of the rest of the world toward us. They reduced democratic Germany to hunger. They would exterminate our social institutions of today. When Churchill and Roosevelt state that they want to build up a new social order, later on, it is like a hairdresser with a bald head recommending a hair-restorer. These men, who live in the most socially backward states, have misery and distress enough in their own countries to occupy themselves with the distribution of foodstuffs.

In the whole history of the German nation, of nearly 2,000 years, it has never been so united as today, and, thanks to National Socialism, it will remain united in the future. Probably it has never seen so clearly, and rarely been so conscious of its honor. I have therefore arranged for his passports to be handed to the American chargé d'affairs today, and the following . . . [drowned in applause].

As a consequence of the further extension of President Roosevelt's policy, which is aimed at unrestricted world domination and dictatorship, the U.S.A., together with England, has not hesitated to use any means to dispute the rights of the German, Italian and Japanese nations to the basis of their natural existence.

The governments of the U.S.A. and of England have therefore resisted, not only now but also for all time, every just understanding meant to bring about a better new order in the world. Since the beginning of the war the American president, Roosevelt, has been guilty of a series of the worst crimes against international law; illegal seizure of ships and other property of German and Italian nationals were coupled with the threat to, and looting of, those who were deprived of their liberty by being interned.

Roosevelt's ever-increasing attacks finally went so far that he ordered the American Navy to attack everywhere ships under the German and Italian flags, and to sink them—this in gross violation of international law. American ministers boasted of having destroyed German submarines in this criminal way. German and Italian merchant ships were attacked by American cruisers, captured and their crews imprisoned.

With no attempt at an official denial there has now been revealed in America President Roosevelt's plan by which, at the latest in 1943, Germany and Italy were to be attacked in Europe by military means. In this way the sincere efforts of Germany and Italy to prevent an extension of the war and to maintain relations with the U.S.A. in spite of the unbearable provocations which have been carried on for years by President Roosevelt, have been frustrated.

Germany and Italy have been finally compelled, in view of this, and in loyalty to the tripartite pact, to carry on the struggle against the U.S.A. and England jointly and side by side with Japan for the defense and thus for the maintenance of the liberty and independence of their nations and empires.

The three powers have therefore concluded the following agreement, which was signed in Berlin today:

> In their unshakable determination not to lay down arms until the joint war against the U.S.A. and England reaches a successful conclusion, the German, Italian, and Japanese governments have agreed on the following points:
>
> Article I. Germany, Italy and Japan will wage the common war forced upon them by the U.S.A. and England with all the means of power at their disposal, to a victorious conclusion.
>
> Article II. Germany, Italy and Japan undertake not to conclude an armistice or peace with the U.S.A., or with England without complete mutual understanding.
>
> Article III. Germany, Italy and Japan will continue the closest cooperation even after the victorious conclusion of the war in order to bring about a just new order in the sense of the Tri-Partite Pact concluded by them on September 27, 1940.
>
> Article IV. This Agreement comes into force immediately after signature and remains in force as long as the tripartite pact of September 27, 1940. The signatory powers will confer in time before this period ends about the future form of the cooperation provided for in Article III of this agreement. ❖

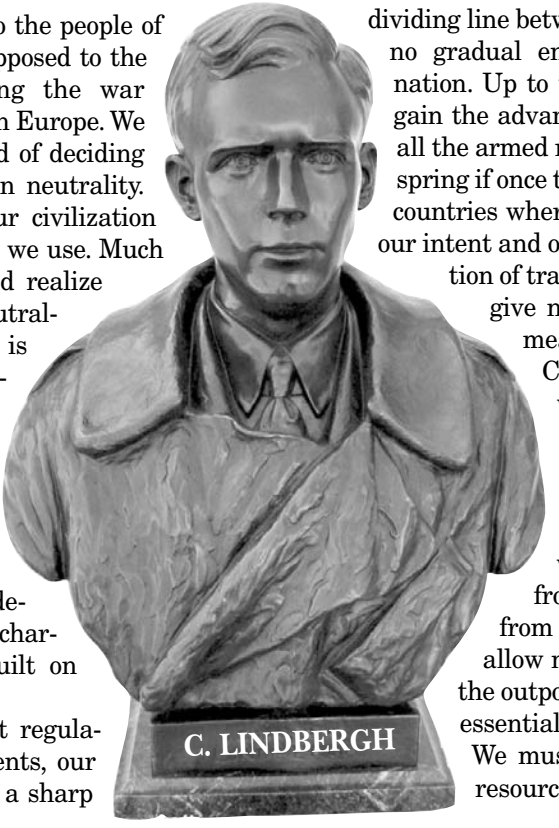
Neutrality & War

In modern American discourse, how rare it is indeed to hear the word "neutrality" uttered. That is the major issue here, dealt with by the famed aviator and American patriot, Charles Lindbergh. What is particularly interesting is the measured tone of his arguments. Straight from Washington's Farewell Address, the common sense, straightforward and powerful indictment against FDR's warmongering could not be more relevant today, to an America in deadly thrall to politicians, bankers and greedy capitalists who profit from wars and rumors of wars.

THE FIGHT AGAINST FOREIGN WAR HAS JUST BEGUN!
THE VOTE ON NEUTRALITY REVISION WAS THE CLOSEST ON ANY WAR LEGISLATION YET.
There is still time to keep out — IF you do your part, by joining
AMERICA FIRST
AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

By Col. Charles A. Lindbergh

Tonight, I speak again to the people of this country who are opposed to the United States entering the war which is now going on in Europe. We are faced with the need of deciding on a policy of American neutrality. The future of our nation and of our civilization rests upon the wisdom and foresight we use. Much as peace is to be desired, we should realize that behind a successful policy of neutrality must stand a policy of war. It is essential to define clearly those principles and circumstances for which a nation will fight. Let us give no one the impression that America's love for peace means that she is afraid of war, or that we are not fully capable and willing to defend all that is vital to us. National life and influence depend upon national strength, both in character and in arms. A neutrality built on pacifism alone will eventually fail.



Before we can intelligently enact regulations for the control of our armaments, our credit, and our ships, we must draw a sharp dividing line between neutrality and war; there must be no gradual encroachment on the defenses of our nation. Up to this line we may adjust our affairs to gain the advantages of peace, but beyond it must lie all the armed might of America, coiled in readiness to spring if once this bond is cut. Let us make clear to all countries where this line lies. It must be both within our intent and our capabilities. There must be no question of trading or bluff in this hemisphere. Let us give no promises we cannot keep; make no meaningless assurances to an Ethiopia, a Czechoslovakia or a Poland. The policy we decide upon should be as clear-cut as our shorelines, and as easily defended as our continent.

This western hemisphere is our domain. It is our right to trade freely within it. From Alaska to Labrador, from the Hawaiian Islands to Bermuda, from Canada to South America, we must allow no invading army to set foot. These are the outposts of the United States. They form the essential outline of our geographical defense. We must be ready to wage war with all the resources of our nation if they are ever seri-

Facing page, this advertisement *from the America First Committee (AFC) urges Americans to join the fight against intervention in the European war. Above, both Nazi Germany and the USSR were portrayed as brutal, aggressive "gorillas" until the United States did an about face in regard to the Soviet Union and became her staunch ally. Upper right, this poster portrayed the skeptical view that the non-aggression pact between Hitler and Stalin was an odd "marriage" from the joining. Right, this pro-war propaganda poster viewed Uncle Sam on a block of ice inscribed with the words "Patience With Germany," implying that the time would come when America's "patience" with the upsurging National Socialist nation would inevitably melt away, making intervention a necessity.*

ously threatened. Their defense is the mission of our army, our navy, and our air corps the minimum requirement of our military strength. Around these places should lie our line between neutrality and war. Let there be no compromise about our right to defend or trade within this area. If it is challenged by any nation, the answer must be war. Our policy of neutrality should have this as its foundation.

We must protect our sister American nations from foreign invasion, both for their welfare and our own. But, in turn, they have a duty to us. They should not place us in the position of having to defend them in America while they engage in wars abroad. Can we rightfully permit any country in America to give bases to foreign warships, or to send its army abroad to fight while it remains secure in our protection at home? We desire the utmost friendship with the people of Canada. If their country is ever attacked, our Navy will be defending their seas, our soldiers will fight on their battlefields, our fliers will die in their skies. But have they the right to draw this hemisphere into a European war simply because they prefer the crown of England to American independence?

Sooner or later we must demand the freedom of this continent and its surrounding islands from the dictates of European power. American history clearly indicates this need. As long as European powers maintain their influence in our hemisphere, we are likely to find ourselves involved in their troubles. And they will lose no opportunity to involve us.

Our Congress is now assembled to decide upon the best policy for this country to maintain during the war which is going on in Europe. The legislation under discussion involves three major issues—the embargo of arms, the restriction of shipping, and the allowance of credit. The action we take in

regard to these issues will be an important indication to ourselves, and to the nations of Europe, whether or not we are likely to enter the conflict eventually as we did in the last war. The entire world is watching us. The action we take in America may either stop or precipitate this war.

Let us take up these issues, one at a time, and examine them. First, the embargo of arms: It is argued that the repeal of this embargo would assist democracy in Europe, that it would let us make a profit for ourselves from the sale of munitions abroad, and, at the same time, help to build up our own arms industry.

I do not believe that repealing the arms embargo would assist democracy in Europe—because I do not believe this is a war for democracy. This is a war over the balance of power in Europe; a war brought about by the desire for strength on the part of Germany and the fear of strength on the part of England and France. The munitions the armies obtain, the longer the war goes on, and the more devastated Europe becomes, the less hope there is for democracy. That is a lesson we should have learned from participation in the last war. If democratic principles had been applied in Europe after that war, if the "democracies" of Europe had been willing to make some sacrifice to help democracy in Europe while it was fighting for its life, if England and France had offered a hand to the struggling republic of Germany, there would be no war today.

If we repeal the arms embargo with the idea of assisting one of the warring sides to overcome the other, then why mislead ourselves by talk of neutrality? Those who advance this argument should admit openly that repeal is a step toward war. The next step would be the extension of credit, and the next step would be the sending of American troops.

Lindbergh's views on U.S. neutrality were not unique. This sheet music was created for the non-interventionists in 1940 by a now-forgotten American artist.

To those who argue that we could make a profit and build up our own industry by selling munitions abroad, I reply that we in America have not yet reached a point where we wish to capitalize on the destruction and death of war. I do not believe that the material welfare of this country need, or that our spiritual welfare could withstand, such a policy. If our industry depends upon a commerce of arms for its strength, then our industrial system should be changed.

It is impossible for me to understand how America can contribute civilization and humanity by sending offensive instruments of destruction to European battlefields. This would not only implicate us in the war, but it would make us partly responsible for its devastation. The fallacy of helping to defend a political ideology, even though it be somewhat similar to our own, was clearly demonstrated to us in the last war. Through our help that war was won, but neither the democracy nor the justice for which we fought grew in the peace that followed our victory.

Our bond with Europe is a bond of race and not of political ideology. We had to fight a European army to establish democracy in this country. It is the European race we must preserve; political progress will follow. Racial strength is vital—politics, a luxury. If the white race is ever seriously threatened, it may then be time for us to take our part in its protection, to fight side by side with the English, French, and Germans, but not with one against the other for our mutual destruction.

Let us not dissipate our strength, or help Europe to dissipate hers, in these wars of politics and possession. For the benefit of western civilization, we should continue our embargo on offensive armaments. As far as purely defensive arms are concerned, I, for one, am in favor of supplying European countries with as much as we can spare of the material that falls within this category. There are technicians who will argue that offensive and defensive arms cannot be separated completely. That is true, but it is no more difficult to make a list of defensive weapons than it is to separate munitions of war from semi-manufactured articles, and we are faced with that problem today. No one says that we should sell opium because it is difficult to make a list of narcotics. I would as soon see our country traffic in opium as in bombs. There are certain borderline cases, but there are plenty of clear-cut examples: for instance, the bombing plane and the anti-aircraft cannon. I do not want to see American bombers dropping bombs that will kill and mutilate European children, even if they are not flown by American pilots. But I am perfectly willing to see American anti-aircraft guns shooting American shells at invading bombers over any European country. And I believe that most of you who are listening tonight will agree with me.

The second major issue for which we must create a policy concerns the restrictions to be placed on our shipping. Naval blockades have long been accepted as an element of warfare. They began on the surface of the sea, followed the submarine beneath it, and now reach up into the sky with aircraft. The laws and customs that were developed during the surface era were not satisfactory to the submarine. Now, aircraft bring up new and unknown factors for consideration. It is simple enough for a battleship to identify the merchantman she captures. It is a more difficult problem for a submarine if that merchantman may carry cannon; it is safer to fire a torpedo than to come up and ask. For bombing planes flying at high altitudes and through conditions of poor visibility, identification of a surface vessel will be more difficult still.

In modern naval blockades and warfare, torpedoes will be fired and bombs dropped on probabilities rather than on cer-

tainties of identification. The only safe course for neutral shipping at this time is to stay away from the warring countries and dangerous waters of Europe.

The third issue to be decided relates to the extension of credit. Here again we may draw from our experience in the last war. After that war was over, we found ourselves in the position of having financed a large portion of European countries. And when the time came to pay us back, these countries simply refused to do so. They not only refused to pay the wartime loans we made, but they refused to pay back what we loaned them after the war was over. As is so frequently the case, we found that loaning money eventually created animosity instead of gratitude. European countries felt insulted when we asked to be repaid. They called us "Uncle Shylock." They were horror struck at the idea of turning over to us any of their islands in America to compensate for their debts, or for our help in winning their war. They seized all the German colonies and carved up Europe to suit their fancy. These were the "fruits of war." They took our money and they took our soldiers. But there was not the offer of one Caribbean island in return for the debts they "could not afford to pay."

The extension of credit to a belligerent country is a long step toward war, and it would leave us close to the edge. If American industry loans money to a belligerent country, many interests will feel that it is more important for that country to win than for our own to avoid the war. It is unfortunate but true that there are interests in America who would rather lose American lives than their own dollars. We should give them no opportunity.

The United States of America is a democracy. The policy of our country is still controlled by our people. It is time for us to take action. There has never been a greater test for the democratic principle of government.

I believe that we should adopt as our program of American neutrality—as our contribution to western civilization—the following policy:

1. An embargo on offensive weapons and munitions;

2. The unrestricted sale of purely defensive armaments;

3. The prohibition of American shipping from the belligerent countries of Europe and their danger zones;

4. The refusal of credit to belligerent nations or their agents.

Whether or not this program is adopted depends upon the support of those of us who believe in it. The United States of America is a democracy. The policy of our country is still controlled by our people. It is time for us to take action. There has never been a greater test for the democratic principle of government. ❖

Charles Augustus Lindbergh (1902-1974) was a household name throughout the years leading to World War II. Therefore, lending his name to the pro-neutrality cause throughout the 1930s and early 1940s brought the America First movement a great deal of respect. He charged that pro-Jewish and British groups were leading America into war, and he paid for it with his reputation and political career.

Why was the JDL so scared of this man they burned his operation to the ground?

Understanding the Past
Combatting the Purposeful Distortion of History
INTRODUCTION

Understanding the Past

A Classic 1979 Speech by TBR Publisher Willis A. Carto

"The high purpose of this convention—indeed the high purpose of the Institute for Historical Review—is to promote a better understanding of the past among Americans of all political viewpoints, and I submit to you that nothing could be more important than that for those who are genuinely concerned with improving the state of mankind and the state of the world today."

—Willis A. Carto

This important transcript contains the introductory remarks made at the opening of the First International Revisionist Conference, held in Los Angeles and sponsored by the Institute for Historical Review (IHR) on August 31, 1979. Because of the success the Cartos were having publishing authentic Revisionist history at the IHR, efforts were subsequently made to silence the IHR. The residence of Willis and Elisabeth Carto was picketed and vandalized. After two bungled arson attempts were made on the IHR's offices, the JDL finally succeeded in burning it to the ground. What were they so scared of?

Hear Carto in his own words describe the mission of the IHR as it was in 1979 and what was so radical about this new message of truth.

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The Cambridge Apostles:

The Soviet Union's Pipeline to Britain's Worst-Kept Secrets

Of Christianity's Twelve Disciples, *only one was Judas; the other 11 were saints. By contrast, in the 1930s the Cambridge Society of Apostles had at least five traitors and no known saints. The British establishment and especially its scientific community was totally oblivious to the vast communist infiltration. Comintern illegals had free rein to recruit agents and steal British scientific discoveries.*

By ROBERT K. LOGAN

The Society of Apostles was established at Cambridge (King's and Trinity colleges) in 1820 as an exclusive club for the intellectual elite of Britain. Those selected for the society were enjoined to bring a skeptical eye to all orthodoxies and to explore the "cutting edge" of contemporary thought. They, like the ancient Greeks, believed themselves to be in pursuit of beauty, truth and knowledge. Ironically, this bold band of Apostles, after having abandoned the traditions, beliefs and values of their families and nation, became agents for the most fraudulent, ugly and bloody orthodoxy in the 20th century, that of communism.

In the 1930s Trotskyites, many of whom were Jewish, were dominant in the Comintern, concerned with propagating the gospel of communism outside the Soviet Union. Stalin's removal of Trotskyites only began in earnest after 1937, and by 1943 he eliminated the Comintern. After World War II, Stalin began gradually removing Jews entirely from the government. But in the period under discussion—before the purges—Trotskyites were very active throughout the world, and especially in Cambridge in recruiting agents and stealing whatever might prove useful to the Soviet Union.

The Marxist, more accurately communist, Apostles captured the Cambridge Society in 1932. Among its members at the time were future spies Anthony Blunt (art historian and surveyor of the queen's pictures), and Leo Long (who would work at Bletchley Park—the gov-

ernment codes and ciphers school. The other, better-known members of the Cambridge ring—Harold ("Kim") Philby, Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean, John Cairncross and Victor Rothschild—were invited to become Apostles after 1932 by Blunt, who acted as a scout for potentially useful agents. Blunt himself had been recruited by one Samuel Cahan, the first Soviet illegal involved in the recruitment of young Cambridge men destined for high government positions. Anatoli Gorski and later Yuri Modin would follow Deutsch as controllers.

Arnold Deutsch, an Austrian Trotskyite, was the Soviet illegal planted in England to seduce vulnerable young men into service for the Soviet Union. Deutsch was a disciple of Wilhelm Reich, a communist psychologist and sexologist who also worked for the Comintern, and who founded the "sex-pol" (sexual politics) movement that advocated birth control and sexual license as another form of "liberation" for the masses. Reich integrated Freudianism and Marxism to the extent that he was referred to as "the prophet of the better orgasm." Deutsch shared Reich's view that political and sexual repression were two sides of the same coin and led the repressed to fascism.[1]

Cultural Bolshevism was actively seducing young and old alike down the primrose path.

To be sure, a degree of sexual repression (some would say discipline or restraint) was prevalent in the homoerotic atmosphere of the English public schools and colleges. Absent female students or other opportunities at Cambridge, some of the more energetic young men with normal instincts found recreation by traveling to London on their favorite express train, which they dubbed the "Flying Fornicator."

Of course Cambridge in the 1930s already had a good many communists on its faculty, home-grown as well as Jewish émigrés. In discussions concerning Christianity, the view was taken that Christ was really a champion of Jewish independence against Roman rule, and that he was crucified by the Romans as a political rebel and not by the Jews as a religious heretic. Foreign students studying at Cambridge at the time were also lured into communism, notably the Canadian Herbert Norman and the American Michael Straight.

Apostle economist John Maynard Keynes said of the society: "We repudiated entirely customary morals, conventions, and traditional wisdom. . . . We recognized no moral obligation on us, no inner sanction to conform or obey. Another famed Apostle, novelist E.M. Forster, said that if an Apostle was forced to choose between betraying his friend and betraying his country, he "hoped he would betray his country." In fact, most of the Apostles did protect each other, with the exception of Blunt, who in the end betrayed both his country and his fellow Apostles.[2]

The sexual preferences of the "Magnificent Five" are well known: Cairncross and Rothschild were normal heterosexuals; Philby was a heterosexual practicing serial monogamy; Maclean was a very troubled bisexual; Blunt and Burgess were arrogant and flagrant homosexuals. The homosexual members lived the life of what they called "the Higher Sodomy." So outrageous was the behavior of Burgess that Winston Churchill is alleged to have said (in reference to Tom Driberg, a member of Parliament and friend of Burgess, but also aimed at Burgess): "He has the unenviable reputation of being the only man in this House who has brought buggery into disrepute."

One of the best descriptions of Cambridge students at play appeared in the pages of Evelyn Waugh's *Brideshead Revisited* and in the TV series based on the book. In a word, their lives, with the exception of Cairncross and Rothschild, were dissolute.

It is interesting to note with respect to the Trotskyite influence that Cairncross' first wife was Gabriella Oppenheim, a Jewish émigré from Germany; and Philby's first wife was Litzi Friedman, a well-known Austrian communist; Rothschild's first

ARCHIVE PHOTOS

Infiltrated . . .

Under the very nose of a giant painting *of Sir Winston Churchill, some of the most destructive spies in history conspired. At center is one of the so-called "Cambridge Apostles," Donald Maclean (1915-1983), Foreign Office secretary, Paris, Washington, Cairo, London. Maclean was a prodigious worker and an alcoholic. After a drunken episode in Cairo, Maclean was sent home to London to "recover" from his "nervous condition." After a few months of medical leave, he was given the prestigious position of chief of the American Desk of the Foreign Office. Maclean was an insecure diplomat. His fellow spies Burgess and Philby went to some lengths to mask their true political allegiance by becoming pro-Nazi. When war came in 1939, Maclean and Philby (then in France) returned to England. Maclean, particularly during his tenure with the British Embassy in Washington (1944-1948), was Stalin's main source of information about communications between Churchill and Roosevelt, and then Churchill and Truman. He reported on the atom bomb's development and progress, particularly the amount of uranium available to the U.S. He was the British representative on the American-British-Canadian council on the sharing of atomic secrets. This knowledge enabled the Soviets to predict the number of bombs that could be built by the U.S. Maclean's reports helped the Soviets not only to build the atom bomb, but how to estimate their nuclear arsenal's relative strength against that of America. After the war Maclean's continual monitoring of secret messages between Truman and Churchill allowed Stalin to know how the U.S. and UK proposed to occupy Germany and carve up the borders of Eastern European countries. Along with Maclean, Philby let Stalin know America would not use atomic weapons in the Korean War, nor would MacArthur be allowed to carry the war beyond the Yalu River.*

wife was a gentile who converted to Judaism sometime before Victor decided to divorce her.

The lives of Philby, Burgess, Maclean and Blunt were so dissolute (alcoholism), perverse (sexual disorders) and outrageous that they have received the most attention in the press and media. Their claim that they had ideological differences with the capitalist system and had therefore chosen communism as a better hope for the future can be dismissed out of hand. It recalls a story told of the cardinal of Boston, who, when approached by a young priest who requested permission to leave the priesthood because he had irreconcilable theological differences with church teachings, said: "My son, neither you nor I is intelligent enough to have theological differences. What is the problem, my son? Is it the bottle or a woman?"

Of course one ought not believe that the infamous Cambridge spy ring consisted of just five men. It is simply that these five (Kim Philby, Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean, Anthony Blunt, and either John Cairncross or Victor Rothschild) received the most notoriety. Soviet intelligence referred to the traitorous group as the "Magnificent Five" for the wealth of information they betrayed.

The NKVD/KGB/GRU probably had several hundred agents in Britain in the 1930s and '40s furthering the cause of world communism, but not all of them in critical governmental positions as were the Apostles. Strong arguments have been put forth to indict both Cairncross and Rothschild as the possible "fifth man." The numerical sequence means nothing; they might be the fifth and sixth out of an unknown number.

For the longest time the identity of the fifth member of the Cambridge spy ring remained a mystery (presumably there must have been several candidates). It was decided by the British establishment that the "fifth" traitor was John Cairncross, although Victor Rothschild was suspected by many. It is precisely these two gifted, normal men who are of greater interest and for whom more plausible explanations for their behavior are available.

The Australian writer, Roland Perry, has provided the strongest indictment against Rothschild.[3] Rothschild was a polymath with interests in the sciences; most of the other Apostles majored in the humanities. Victor was a personal friend of Guy Burgess, who also acted as financial adviser to Victor's mother, for which he received a generous monthly retainer. Rothschild let Burgess use a house on Bentinck Street, which he shared with Blunt, for living and entertaining. It soon became the scene for drunken homosexual orgies and other debaucheries. Regular guests included Philby and Maclean, but also Guy Liddell of MI5, Desmond Vesey of MI6, and a bevy of British communist scientists.

Being a Rothschild, Victor could operate with impunity between the Kremlin and the House of Lords. His special place in the establishment with unsurpassed connections allowed him unrestricted access to every major governmental institution. Rothschild was a regular visitor to British intelligence offices, wining and dining the directors (Guy Liddell, Roger Hollis, Dick White, Maurice Oldfield, Peter Wright). He could also influence the budgetary monies allotted to the intelligence agencies, and often did so to the advantage of the agencies. When the war broke out, Liddell put Rothschild in charge of MI5 security.

Later, Rothschild prevailed upon his friend, the physicist James Chadwick, to appoint him special liaison with American scientists working on the atom bomb. In no time, he became a friend of Adm. Lewis Strauss, chairman of the AEC. Rothschild continued to argue for sharing advances in nuclear weaponry with Russia; he also worked with Chaim Weizmann to set up a special nuclear physics department in Rehovoth for the purpose of developing an Israeli bomb.

Rothschild continued to argue for sharing advances in nuclear weaponry with Russia; he also worked with Weizmann to set up a nuclear physics department for the purpose of developing an Israeli nuclear bomb.

Rothschild, according to Perry, was more loyal to his Jewish heritage than anything English. For example, when the British tried to thwart the birth of Israel, which threatened to upset its power base in the Near East, Rothschild intrigued against British interests. His contacts within British intelligence were useful in helping the Jewish *Haganah*, the precursor to Mossad, to keep aware of British plans. Interviewed in Moscow by the writer, Phillip Knightley, Philby expressed his opinion that when Rothschild left MI5 in 1947 he copied all the file cards listing Soviet agents in Europe and elsewhere and passed them on to the Mossad.

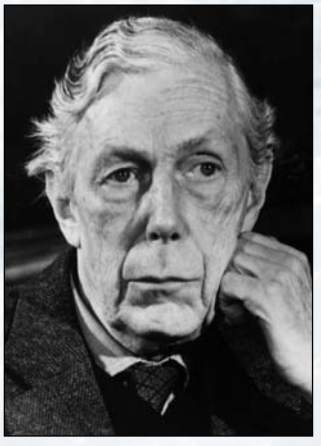
Perry concludes that it was Rothschild, not Cairncross, who stole all major UK/U.S. weapons developments in World War II, including biological warfare, the atom bomb and radar.

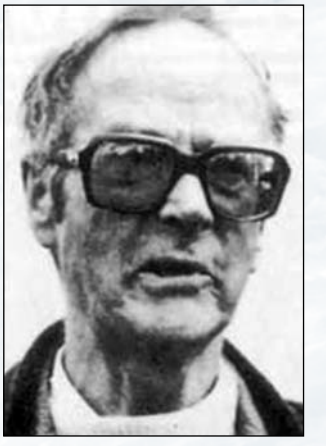
Pressed to resolve the question of Rothschild's guilt or innocence, Margaret Thatcher eventually made a terse, but unconvincing, statement in the House of Commons, saying, "I am advised that we have no evidence that he [Rothschild] was ever a Soviet spy."

John Cairncross, on the other hand, had been recruited into the communist party while at Cambridge by James Klugmann, a British communist at the school, and by Arnold Deutsch. He was never an Apostle insider nor was his family as closely connected with the British establishment as were those of Philby, Burgess, Maclean and Rothschild. Many believe he was declared the "Fifth Man" by the British government simply to shift blame away from Rothschild, a man much closer to the core of the British establishment.

A gifted translator of French and German, John Cairncross was indeed a Soviet spy and did what he could, within his own restricted circles, to aid the Soviet Union.

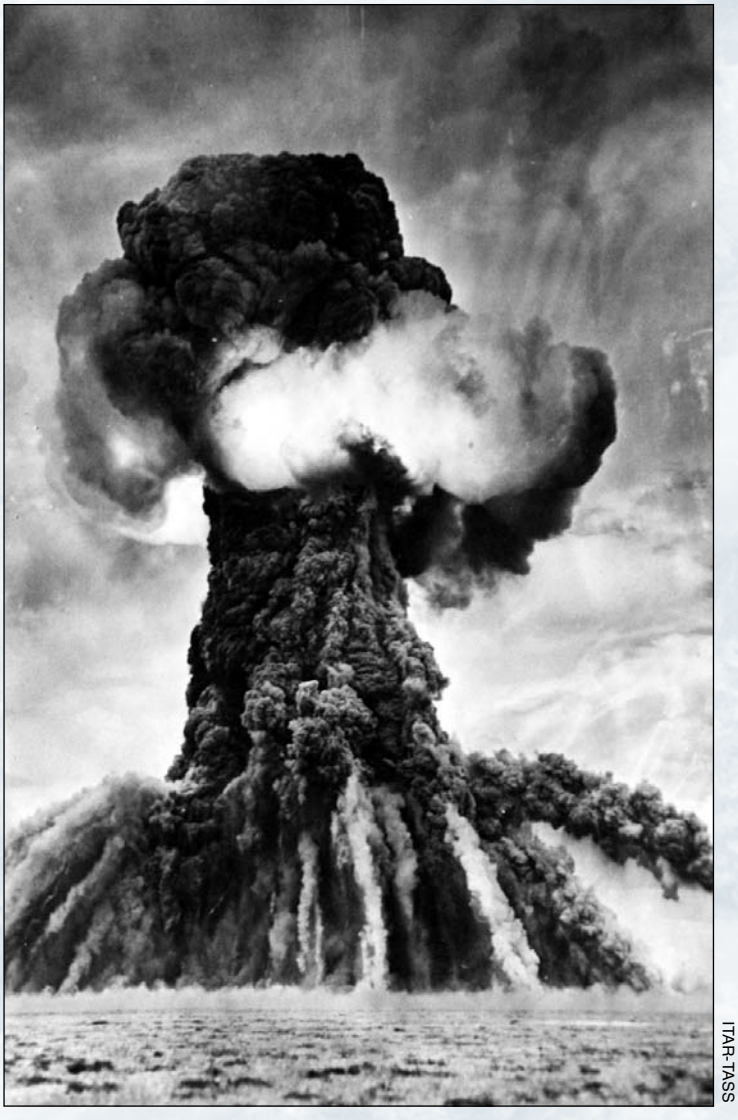
Meet the Cambridge Apostles . . .





KBARCHIVE PHOTO

This left-wing set, the sons of rich men, *got drunk at posh clubs almost every night while toasting the lower classes and vowing that communism was the only salvation for the oppressed of the earth. In reality, none of these then-young men ever had anything to do with the working class. Clockwise from upper left:* ***Anthony Blunt*** *(1907-83) was the most aristocratic of the notorious Cambridge spy ring for Moscow. Blunt worked in the MI5 security service. He sat on the Joint Intelligence Committee, had access to reports from the Secret Intelligence Service as well as MI5 and was on the distribution list for "Ultra" material, which detailed the results of the German codes broken by the British. Blunt passed the material to the KGB.* ***Guy Burgess*** *(1911-63) proved to be one of Soviet Russia's most effective spies at the beginning of the Cold War. He had considerable help in achieving his treasonable ends from others sharing his offbeat lifestyle.* ***John Cairncross*** *(born 1913) entered Cambridge in the early 1930s and was almost immediately converted to communism by Blunt and Burgess. During World War II, he worked at the government Code and Cipher School at Bletchley, England. All important codes and ciphers used by the Allies were copied by him and then fed to the Soviets. While at MI6, he decoded German messages and then drove to London, going straight to the Soviet Embassy to make the delivery. Following the war, he continued to funnel information to several Soviet contacts. Few British traitors and moles have earned such national revulsion as did* ***"Kim" Philby*** *(1912-88). Arrogant and cynical, he reveled in outwitting the British intelligence agencies for which he worked. Other Apostles included Alan Nunn May, Leo Long, Donald Maclean, Victor Rothschild and John Maynard Keynes. Right, the first Soviet atomic bomb blast (August 29, 1949), made possible by these traitors.*



ITAR-TASS

Before arriving at Bletchley to translate German Enigma (ULTRA) intercepts, Cairncross worked in the Foreign Office, the Treasury, and the SIS and as secretary to Lord Hankey, a guiding force in the creation of the British secret service and chairman of the British Scientific Consultative Committee. It must be assumed that he passed on to his Soviet controller everything he could, for which he received a small stipend commensurate with his lesser station in life.

Cairncross took greatest pride in having aided Soviet forces in the Battle of Kursk (1943) by providing them with Enigma information on the disposition of German forces, especially of the Luftwaffe. While the British officially provided KGB with some Enigma information, the Soviet Union surmised correctly that there was much more to be had. Enter John Cairncross and Leo Long, both of whom helped fill in the gaps.

In his autobiography, published posthumously, Cairncross described his contribution to the Russian victory at Kursk:[4]

> Judging from what has been written about the Battle of Kursk, my contribution materially assisted the air strikes, which preceded the main offensive. . . . The Russians were convinced that, in its German version, the ULTRA I supplied was genuine, giving the full details of German units and locations, thus permitting the Russians to pinpoint their target and to take the enemy by surprise. . . . We now know that I was not the only source with access to ULTRA. The KGB received English-language versions, or sanitized ULTRA summaries, from Leo Long, as an MI14 analyst, but, as he worked only on the Wehrmacht's order of battle his information was limited mainly to land forces. In addition, as I had suspected at the time, the official channel for the British government had been sending selected ULTRA summaries in English to the Soviet military intelligence service (GRU) almost from the start of the German invasion.

Rarely mentioned in the context of the traitorous activities of the Apostles were the idealistically motivated but naive policies of the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge. Believing that advances in science should be shared with the whole world, the laboratory, under the direction of the renowned physicist Sir Ernest Rutherford, welcomed scholars from all countries to work at Cambridge. Among the first group of nuclear physicists to arrive at Cambridge in 1921 were Abram Joffe, Peter Kapitsa, and Lev Landau from the Soviet Union. Kapitsa rapidly became a favorite of Rutherford and stayed at Cavendish for 13 years, during which time he established the Kapitsa Club where Western scientists would meet to discuss new discoveries in their fields. When, in 1934, Stalin told him to return to the USSR and establish the Soviet Union's own facilities, Rutherford graciously permitted Kapitsa to take with him the lab and instruments he had used while at Cambridge.[5]

But close contacts and exchanges between Cavendish and the Soviet's counterpart facilities continued right through World War II. For example, information concerning the development of radar in the UK and the cyclotrons being constructed at Cambridge and Liverpool all reached the USSR. When Otto Hahn successfully performed nuclear fission on the uranium atom in his Berlin laboratory, he gave his results to his former Jewish assistant Lise Meitner, who relayed them to Niels Bohr in Copenhagen, who, in turn, informed other Western scientists. Communist agents in Sweden relayed Meitner's information to Moscow where Abram Joffe, who had also worked with Hahn could interpret his formulas.

In contrast to the British educational system, the National Socialist Party was in the process of revolutionizing education by opening the doors of higher education to youths from of all classes.

Members of the communist-infiltrated Tots and Quots, a weekly London dining-club of radical scientists and economists (Solly Zuckerman, Hyman Levy, Jack Haldane etc), also provided the USSR with confidential information.

In contrast to the British educational system, the National Socialist Party in Germany in the 1930s was in the process of revolutionizing German education by opening the doors of higher education to youths from of all classes of society, providing they met the standards. The Adolf Hitler schools and the national political educational centers were established to produce new elite to fill posts in all spheres of German life. Emphasis in these schools would be placed on character-building and physical fitness rather than intellectuality. Hitler did not want the school system turning out

Was the Former King of England Working for the Nazis?

Hidden Agenda: How the Duke of Windsor Betrayed the Allies

By Martin Allen. The Nazi sympathies of Edward VIII (duke of Windsor and abdicated king of England) have long been discussed cursorily but, until now, few would have suspected that some of his wartime activities would have brought treason charges under English law had they been exposed. Discusses Edward's intelligence gathering activities and the suspicious relationship he had with Charles Eugene Bedaux, a Frenchman suspected of spying for Germany in World War I. The duke of Windsor wasn't the only leader in Europe who knew what tragedy an English alliance with the communists would bring for Europe. Now you'll see why the duke of Windsor thought Adolf Hitler was better for England and Europe than Josef Stalin. **#381**, 312 pages, hardback, *$22*. See ordering coupon on page 80 or call 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MC.

highly educated and intelligent criminals or traitors. Hitler said: "A man of small intellectual attainment, but physically healthy, of good and stable character, able to exercise his willpower and ready to make responsible decisions is a more valuable member of and asset to the national community than a highly educated weakling."[6]

The American university system was initially modeled on the 19th-century German model, but today the Germans are adapting some of our graduate school specializations to German needs. American colleges do copy the Cambridge system to the extent of having fraternities or sororities (clubs) for select young men and women. Yale's Skull and Bones or Harvard's Porcellian Club emphasize social rather than intellectual matters more than their British model. However, acquaintances and connections (now called networking) made in these clubs do help in developing a career.

VICTOR ROTHSCHILD
One of the "Magnificent Five" of the Cambridge Apostles.

Epilogue

Not a one of the Cambridge spy ring was ever indicted, convicted, jailed or executed in Britain. Philby, Burgess and Maclean were permitted to flee to and live out their lives in Russia. (Some wags would say that was punishment enough.) Incidentally, while in Russia Maclean applied for and obtained his pension for his service in the British government. Cairncross took up residence in the south of France, where he embellished his reputation as a French scholar. Leo Long finally confessed from retirement but was not judged worthy of punishment. Following Lord Keynes, Victor Rothschild entered the House of Lords and became the head of the Central Policy Review Staff of the Cabinet Office. Blunt alone suffered most terribly for his treason. His knighthood was revoked.

There were of course mitigating circumstances why these young gentlemen were not indicted, brought to trial, convicted and punished. First, more names of individuals in high office were bound to be exposed causing even more scandal; second, high treason in England, which calls for the death penalty, can only be charged in cases of directly aiding an enemy. During World War II the Soviet Union was an ally and "friend" of the UK and United States; third, owing to the sorry conditions during the prewar Depression, Britain's irrational fear of Germany and the glowing picture painted by the media of Bolshevik Russia, the capitalist system was considered to be the enemy; and lastly, to have been a Marxist or a homosexual in those days was not a disqualification for high office. To have been born a potential member of the ruling class, to have the right connections and striped tie, eliminated the need for a security clearance.

The treason of the Cambridge ring simply reflected the arrogance of privileged upper-class Englishmen intoxicated from childhood with the heady belief they were immune, to do as they damned well pleased. Regrettably, it must be said that in U.S. intelligence agencies today, the men occupying some of the top, most critical positions, chiefly in counterintelligence, also are usually not as thoroughly vetted as those in lower positions. Aldrich Ames, formally CIA counterintelligence head, and John Hanssen, recently FBI counterintelligence head, are two recent examples. Apparently, they were exempted from routine polygraph checks. Indeed, who even appointed such men, apparently without any special educational qualifications, to such responsible positions?

These same protective privileges, however, were not enjoyed by gentlemen who opposed Churchill's warmongering and who sought to avoid the war by maintaining cordial ties with Germany. Some very distinguished members of the British Establishment (e.g., Adm. Sir Barry E. Domville, Capt. Archibald Maule Ramsay, an MP and highly decorated World War I veteran, and others) were thrown in Brixton Prison for the best part of the war for their pro-German views. The American diplomat Tyler Kent was permitted by the U.S. government to be incarcerated in a British jail for revealing the content of correspondence between Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt pertaining to America's entry into the war.

Moreover, it is now generally believed that Edward VIII, better known as the duke of Windsor, king of Great Britain, was compelled in 1936 to abdicate the throne for his pro-German views, rather than "for the woman he loved."

It is said that today the Apostles are no longer predominantly Marxist, homosexual, traitorous or subversive. The 1930s model of Apostles, once referred to as an egregious secret society of self-perpetuating, self-admiring narcissi, is said to exist no longer. Among other reforms, women are now accepted in the Apostolic Society. The reformers are certain that these young ladies and gentlemen will take their place in English society as proper ladies and lords of the realm. ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1] Christopher Andrew and Vasili Mitrokhin, *The Sword and the Shield*, Basic Books, New York, 1999, 56-57.

[2] Norman Polmar and Thomas B. Allen, *The Encyclopedia of Espionage*, Gramercy Books, New York, 1997, 98.

[3] Roland Perry, *The Fifth Man,* Sidgwick & Jackson, London, 1994.

[4] John Cairncross, *The Enigma Spy: The Story of the Man Who Changed the Course of World War II*, Century, London, 1997, 105-107.

[5] Andrew Sinclair, *The Red and the Blue: Cambridge, Treason and Intelligence*, Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Toronto, 1986.

[6] H.W. Koch. *Hitler Youth*, Ballantine Books Inc., 1972, 9, 108-133.

ROBERT K. LOGAN is a library technician and part-time writer. An avid cross-country skier and snowmobiler, Mr. Logan resides in Saskatchewan.

Josef Mengele:

THE ETHICS & PRACTICE OF MODERN SCIENCE & MEDICINE

Michael Murphy deals with a man few Revisionists have dealt with before, Dr. Josef Mengele. Interestingly, Mengele's career is a rather large blank spot on the otherwise excellent record of Revisionist scholarship. THE BARNES REVIEW is called on to fill this gap. Keep in mind that the Allied experiments Murphy details are rather gruesome, far worse than anything the Nazis were ever accused of doing, so be forewarned.

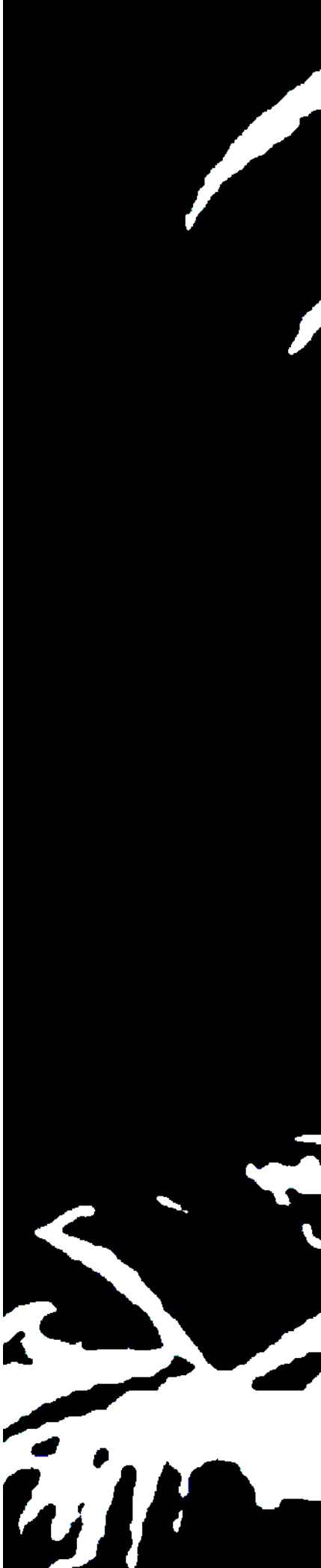
BY MICHAEL MURPHY

Josef Mengele was born in 1911, studied philosophy in Munich and medicine in Frankfurt-am-Main. In 1934 he joined the German National Socialist Party (NSDAP) and went to on to be associated with the Institute for Genetics and Racial Hygiene. During World War II as a doctor he served with the Waffen-SS as a sanitation officer in France in 1940 and the Soviet Union in 1941. In 1943 he was transferred to the Auschwitz concentration camp as its chief doctor.

As part of the Holocaust propaganda much noise is made about human medical experiments carried out at Auschwitz, the principal criminal being Dr. Mengele. The experiments, carried out by qualified medical personnel, were largely concerned with problems of low temperature immersion and low pressure, associated with concerns over German pilots being downed in the North Sea. The results from this pioneering work are still used today. Other medical work was concerned with genetic questions posed by twins, which occupy medical minds today.

In 1998 the only surviving doctor to have practiced medicine at Auschwitz said he had no regrets and defended his work as "important for science." Asked in an interview with the Jewish-owned magazine *Der Spiegel* if he was burdened with a guilty conscience, 87-year-old Hans Muench, who headed the Waffen-SS Institute of Hygiene, said: "For having been there? In retrospect, no. Naturally." Dr. Muench also praised his superior, Dr. Mengele, as "the nicest companion—I can only say good things about him," adding he was glad to have a kindred spirit "in the intellectual desert that was Auschwitz." After being acquitted at the 1947 trial for war crimes, Dr. Muench said he felt lucky to have been able to conduct pioneering experiments "previously only possible on rabbits. It was work that was important for science."

One is reminded that the British and Americans were conducting more abhorrent medical experiments, but on their own people, including gas and chemical warfare testing, which for many resulted in extreme physical pain and death. They continued on a large scale after the war and ironically during the Nuremberg Trials when their accusing fingers were being pointed at the Germans. But British and American hypocrisy continues to this day, as they engage in biological and genetic experiments, and by the late 1990s human cloning



was becoming possible—so much for Hitler's alleged desire to create a genetically superior "master race." For instance in America in 1998 a scientist proposed performing on unborn babies, experiments which raised the prospect of "designer babies" by exchanging or adding genes that determine physical appearance.

After the war Dr. Mengele was employed by the British for several years, and like so many other top Nazis recruited by the Allies immediately after the war, he was never put on trial for war crimes. So much for the Allied sense of justice. But many other Nazis saw that they would never receive a fair trial at the hands of the Allies and escaped to South America, where Dr. Mengele went to live.

However, it was not long before Hollywood got to work making money on the doctor's past and for the purposes of Holocaust propaganda, demonizing Auschwitz's "Angel of Death" as part of some mythic factory of mass genocide. He became a popular target for such Hollywood films as *The Boys from Brazil* (1978), *Angel of Death* (1986), and other such fantasies. Meanwhile self-appointed "Nazi hunter" Simon Wiesenthal made his career trying to track the doctor down and bring him to trial. However, Dr. Mengele eluded capture and died in Brazil in 1979. Thus the Jewish authorities were highly disappointed that this celebrity Nazi, whom their media network had puffed up, had slipped through their fingers.

Mengele has been put on trial for his alleged crimes against humanity, albeit it is in a film of imaginary history entitled *After the Truth* (Germany, 1999). But despite its title, the truth rarely appears. Instead we are treated to the old Hollywood and Allied clichés and lies, including having Dr. Mengele admit that he selected 300,000 inmates to be gassed, hardly the job of a chief doctor, a task that would have taken him a whole year if he would not have done anything else; one made all the harder as there were not any homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, either structurally or on the camp's plans. He is also made to confess that the camp's crematoria belched smoke, which they did not. And then whole rafts of gruesome human experiments are attributed to him, in order to justify the title of the "Angel of Death."

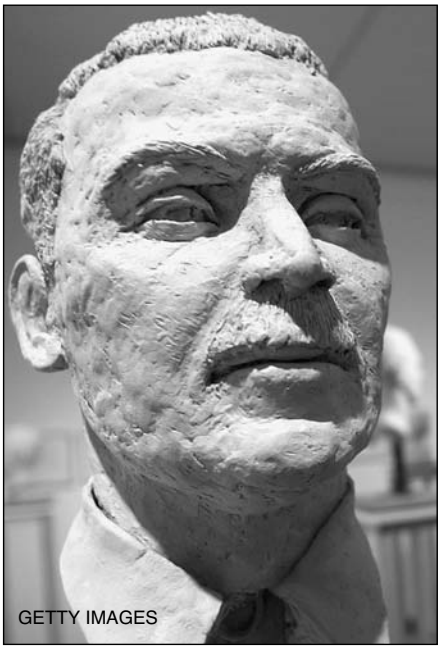
At the end of the film Dr. Mengele prophesied that the West would be doing things that he was being condemned for. A charge that's correct, when today Western science and medicine has developed genetic engineering claiming to benefit human beings, including the prospect of designer babies and human cloning all in the name of improving the human race. The trouble with the Germans, and specifically the Nazis, was that they were more than half a century ahead of the West. The film concludes that Dr. Mengele is us.

The film omits much. For instance it forgets to tell us that Mengele, like many Nazi officials, was recruited by the British despite being classified as a "war criminal" when at the end of World War II our ally, the Soviet Union, suddenly became the new enemy. Canada had the opportunity of arresting Dr. Mengele, but before doing so they contacted British authorities, who promptly declined the offer and with good reason. He would have had to stand trial and a grave risk of his revealing embar-

rassing details on British collaboration, Britain's hypocrisy, and secret Cold War operations. Britain did exactly the same with Philby, Maclean and Burgess [Part of the Cambridge Soviet spy ring. See the "Cambridge Apostles" article in this issue of TBR.—Ed.], when it cooperated with the Mossad to have them spirited into the Soviet Union, and avoid an embarrassing and revealing trial, as well as save the hide of Sir Anthony Blunt, who was closely related to the royal family.

Let us now look at some of the charges brought against Dr. Mengele. For instance, while Mengele was the chief doctor at Auschwitz, the unique low pressure/temperature experiments carried out at the camp and at Dachau to help German pilots lost in the North Sea, are still used today by the Allies despite of their alleged tainted origin, with numerous scientific publications since 1945 having used Nazi research. In fact it was the Nazis that launched America's outer space program the whole of which inherited similar tainted data.

It is little wonder at the Nuremberg Trials, which more resembled the Soviet show trials and form the basis of so many perpetuated World War II and Holocaust myths, that the standard rules of evidence were suspended and *tu quoque* defense ("you did the same thing") was not allowed.



DR. JOSEF MENGELE
A bust of Mengele by Christine Borland.

Eugenics & Racial Hygiene

Today's biological and genetic engineering carried out in the Allied countries are merely an extension of what the German scientists and doctors were discussing and implementing during the Third Reich.

Much has been made by the public, media, and historians in Allied countries about Nazi Germany's social cleansing programs designed to improve the quality of its society and raise the standard of civilization. And yet such eugenics programs had been in place in many English-speaking countries long before the Nazis came to power, and when they did their racial and gender philosophy and policies often stemmed from the eugenic laws and theories of earlier pioneers in England's Galton and Pearson, and America's Crompton, Grant, Laughlin, Stoddard *et al*.

By the 1920s America was sliding into racial disharmony, its large Negro population as well as immigration from the third world confusing a situation further compounded with the burden of increasing numbers of low class mental retards. The Americans began addressing this problem by adopting the science of racial hygiene (eugenics) as initially devised by Englishman Sir Francis Galton. However, at the same time the Jews, who were on the rise, but considered by experts as "racially inferior," were against any eugenics program, including the Jewish-run Hollywood entertainment industry, who promoted their self-interest under the guise of cosmopolitanism.

When the Nazis announced their sterilization program initiated by the 1933 Act for the Prevention of Hereditarily Diseased Offspring as part of its eugenics program, there was much adverse noise from liberals and the Western democracies, yet these nations secretly practiced the same measures. By 1931, even before the Nazis came to power, eugenic sterilization laws had been enacted by 27 states in America. By the late 1930s the Americans were complaining that, "the Germans are beating us at our own game." By 1935 sterilization laws had been passed in Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, and Sweden where approximately 60,000 Swedes were sterilized between 1935 and 1976. Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Finland also carried out sterilization programs.

In America over 70,000 were sterilized, and in Virginia between 1927 and 1972 8,300 mentally retarded children were sterilized by the State to prevent them from producing similar defective offspring. A similar sterilization program was carried out on mentally retarded children in Alberta, Canada, under laws from 1928 to 1972. Again, the Allies proved themselves to be hypocrites by pointing the accusing finger at the Nazis and lecturing them about ethics.

After sterilization of America's mentally handicapped children had stopped, leftists took up their "civil rights." While nature culls out idiots and racial defectives, the interfering leftists, living in an artificial city society, maintain that such defectives should have the right to freely breed and the rest of us to carry their burden—this same burden carrying is part of the communist creed. These same leftists, who work against the racial integrity of white people, claim that eugenics is right-wing social engineering. But "multi-racialism," race-mixing and "multi-culturalism" dogmas promoted by liberals and socialists are left-wing social engineering. These same forces, without substantiation, charge that Nazi Germany's sterilization program led to the Holocaust. As shown, other countries adopted the same programs.

Euthanasia

In the 1930s the democracies also loudly condemned Germany's euthanasia policy and its program to prevent hereditary diseases, legalized by a decree signed by Hitler in October 1939. But the euthanasia program for mental defectives was soon suspended due to public pressure. The film *About the Truth* has Dr. Mengele admit that he engaged in euthanasia at Auschwitz because of prevailing conditions, and that medical practice and circumstances were different then than they are now. But are we any more enlightened? I suspect not, quite the reverse as social standards across the board are in decline. Hardly a murmur was heard when Switzerland sanctioned euthanasia in the 1960s. In liberal Holland it has been practiced since the 1980s, and in 1993 the Dutch parliament approved it. Australia's Northern Territory government passed a euthanasia bill in 1995, and in

AFP PHOTO/ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

It was not only Germans such as Dr. Joseph Mengele *(above, performing a post-mortem and inset, above left) who conducted horrendous experiments. America's own government has blood on its hands. The March 1, 1954 hydrogen bomb test—code named Bravo—on Bikini Atoll exploded with far greater power than scientists predicted, killing one person and injuring dozens more. It contaminated a passing Japanese fishing boat and showered nearby villagers with radioactive ash. The bomb was 1,000 times more powerful than the one dropped on Hiroshima. Those affected still suffer from radiation exposure, and Bikini Atoll islanders are exiled as a result of the test. Above right, a U.S. Atomic Energy Commission doctor checks a Rongelap islander several weeks after exposure to high-level radioactive fallout from the Bravo H-bomb test at Bikini Atoll, some 160 miles downwind from Rongelap. Government officials in Majuro are planning to seek details from U.S. representatives meeting in Honolulu about biological and chemical weapons testing done in the 1960s at Enewetak and possibly other islands, believed to have been responsible for a lethal influenza outbreak in 1968.*

2002 euthanasia became legal in Belgium.

Allied Medical Experiments

The Allies, as part of their propaganda, having condemned the Nazis for their alleged barbarity, continued to engage in cruel and barbaric secret medical experiments after the Nuremberg Trials, which have resulted in tens of thousands of deaths.

In December 1993 the West was horrified to learn via the media that during the Cold War the U.S. government had conducted experiments affecting about 1 million Americans. For instance, from 1946 through the 1950s its Atomic Energy Commission secretly conducted radiation experiments on hospital patients, soldiers, prisoners, and others. Nearly 100 babies were injected with radioactive iodine, retarded children were fed with radioactive milk and meals laced with radioactive iron from 1946 to 1956, and hundreds of pregnant women were given radioactive pills. Most of these barbarous experiments were done without the victim's knowledge or consent. In a 1950 memorandum Dr. Joseph Hamilton, a senior atomic energy official, said that these medical experiments had "a little touch of Buchenwald" (the Nazi work camp) about them, but he was ignored.

From 1932 to 1972 the U.S. Public Health Service conducted an experiment in which Negroes infected with syphilis were not treated or even aware of the disease. American soldiers and South Sea islanders were used as "human guinea pigs" in radiation experiments, again they were not told of the dangers or given protective clothing. In June 1994 it was revealed that during the 1950s and 1960s chemicals were dropped on several American cities to test biological warfare. Even more secret and lethal were the radiation experiments on humans conducted by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency over a 14-year period. The Americans used their own *untermenschen*, the Negroes. The Pentagon ran experiments on altered mind states in the early 1970s in which prison inmates were injected with LSD and other such drugs without consent.

The Australian, British and New Zealand governments ran similar experiments. Britain had the oldest and longest involvement in chemical warfare, and whilst the British public were deploring Nazi human experiments and its officials were pontificating at Nuremberg, Britain was secretly doing the same thing, but on its own citizens. Britain also ran its own gas chambers. In the film *The Secrets of Porton Down* (1994), Harry Hogg described the horrifying scene when he and others were placed in such a gas chamber during World War II, and used like guinea pigs to test the effects of toxic gas. He was one of thousands. Young U.S. conscripts were also used in human experiments in gas chambers testing mustard gas. Australians were also subjected to the same tests.

The British having only just finished condemning the Nazis at the Nuremberg Trials, were back secretly conducting human medical experiments and killing their own countrymen. As the war was ending the British eagerly scoured the Nazi concentration camps hoping to find information about the lethal effects of Zyklon-B (cyanide gas used as an insecticide equivalent to the Allies' DDT, but allegedly used by the Nazis in mass homicidal killings), but could not find any such scientific data on this application. Investigations then turned to seek out German research on nerve gas. The British found German nerve gas-making equipment and relocated it to their own new production center in Cornwall. The Nazi scientists involved were never put on

trial, their story still lies buried under deep British official secrecy, but it is thought they were induced to work for the Western Allies. Gerry Ashton related how in 1951, he was used in a nerve gas experiment, and was temporarily blinded by it. However, Ronald Maddison, aged 20, who thought he was to spend a stint in a holiday camp—Porton Down, was not so lucky; he died as a result of such an experiment as did 25 British ex-servicemen. Others suffered severe poisoning. At no time before or after these human experiments were the victims told of what was to be done to them or what the lethal agents were. Military personnel were threatened with imprisonment if they did not participate. Victims received no compensation, were denied the truth, abandoned, were not allowed to tell their wives or doctors, and threatened with the Official Secrets Act. Three German germ warfare specialists, who worked to develop the Nazis chemical and biological capability—the most advanced at the time—were secretly taken to Britain just after the war to work alongside Porton scientists. Up to 1959, 7,000 Britons were tested at Porton Down.

In Britain, pregnant women were injected with radioactive material, experiments which continued until the mid-1970s. Between 1950 and 1960, unborn children were exposed to radiation, and in a 1969 experiment Britain used Asian women who were fed radioactive food, unknowingly. In 1998 it was reported that Fijian human "guinea pigs" sued Britain over its radiation experiments at Christmas Island. In 2001, Britain admitted that Australians were sent into a nuclear blast area and deliberately exposed to radiation without protective clothing, but denied they were used as human guinea pigs. In 2001 it was revealed that in the mid-1950s several physically and mentally disabled Britons were flown to south Australia to be used as guinea pigs during British atomic tests. They were never seen again.

All this British handiwork was by those who claimed at the Nuremberg Trial to be the guardians of democracy, representatives of civilization, gentlemen, and decent people. In Australia hundreds of orphaned babies and state wards were subjected to medical experiments testing antibodies from 1945 to the 1970s in Melbourne, where between 1959 and the mid-1970s human experiments were conducted on 160 tall girls who were administered a sex hormone (since found to cause ovarian cancer) to see if they would grow shorter. This sounds like a Nazi racial experiment, which would have been roundly condemned.

The Soviets likewise conducted medical experiments on its people. Having seen what was done to Hiroshima and not to be outdone by America's possession of powerful atomic weapons, the Soviets embarked on its own program with Lavrentii Beria, secret police chief, put in charge. In the 1953 hydrogen bomb test at Semipalatinsk, participants had no protection. Even by 1969 they only wore singlets and, according to one radiation techni-

Go Inside the 'Chambers' to See What Science Says About 'The Holocaust'

Concentration Camp Majdanek. A Historical and Technical Study (Juergen Graf, Carlo Mattogno): Amazingly, little scientific investigation has been directed toward the concentration camp Lublin-Majdanek in central Poland, even though establishment Holocaust sources claimed that about a million Jews were murdered there. The only information available from public libraries is thoroughly discredited Polish communist propaganda. This glaring research gap has finally been filled. After exhaustive research of primary sources and a thorough exploration of the physical remainders of the former concentration camp, the authors created a monumental study which expertly dissects and repudiates the myth of homicidal gas chambers at Majdanek. **Item #380, 326 pages, softcover, $25.**

Concentration Camp Stutthof and its Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy (Juergen Graf, Carlo Mattogno): Although there exists some Polish literature on Stutthof, it must be treated with caution, because it is heavily influenced by Soviet propaganda. According to this literature, Stutthof became a "makeshift" extermination camp for "the Final Solution" in 1944. The authors have examined this view of Stutthof, paying particular attention to mass transports to and from the camp. Not only do the authors prove that the camp did not serve as an extermination camp, the room claimed to have been used as a homicidal gas chamber was never anything but a delousing facility. **Item #379, 122 pages, softcover, $15.**

Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp?(Juergen Graf, Carlo Mattogno): In the first part of this book, the official image portrait of Treblinka is subjected to a thorough critique regarding its historical genesis, inner logic, and technical feasibility. The result of this analysis is essentially that the historical version of Treblinka is untenable. In the second part of this book, the authors determine the real function of the camp with the help of witness statements, documents, and forensic findings. Through their analysis, they conclude that Treblinka was a transit camp, through which Jews from Warsaw and other areas were led on their way either to occupied Soviet territories or to the Majdanek camp and other labor camps. **Item #389, 365 pages, softcover, $25.**

The Rudolf Report: Expert Report on Chemical and Technical Aspects of the 'Gas Chambers' of Auschwitz In the years after its first publication, the so-called *Leuchter Report* about the alleged gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek has been subject to massive, and partly justified, criticism. In 1993, Germar Rudolf, a researcher from the prestigious German Max-Planck-Institute, published a forensic study about the alleged gas chambers of Auschwitz which clarifies the deficiencies and discrepancies of *The Leuchter Report*. *The Rudolf Report* is the first English edition of this sensational scientific work. It analyzes all existing evidence on the Auschwitz gas chambers and exposes the fallacies of the accepted history of the camp. **Item #378, 455 pages, softcover, $30.**

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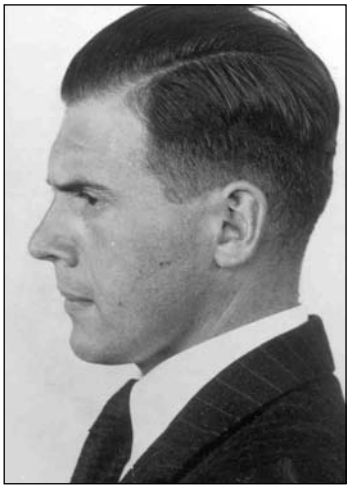
cian, "basically human beings didn't matter." Soviet leader Khrushchev (the "Butcher of the Ukraine") was told that people would die from the tests. He said, "So what?" Over the space of four decades 500 nuclear devices were tested at this site, a never-ending experiment on the 1,200,000 people of Semipalatinsk many of whom produced grossly deformed monsters caused by genetic damage. In 1954, during a Hiroshima-size atomic bomb atmospheric test near Moscow, farmers were not notified and over 45,000 Soviet troops were sent into the area immediately after the explosion, without any protective clothing or any concept about radiation poisoning. Most later died of the effects and, by 1993, only 1,000 had survived. We are reminded what little regard the communists had for the Russian people when, between 1917 and 1989, the Bolshevik Soviet dictatorship carried out one of the world's biggest genocides, murdering more than 65 million Russians, some estimate.

These experiments and "research" directly violated the Nuremberg Code established by the all-American panel of jurists who, in the years after World War II, had sentenced Nazi doctors for "crimes against humanity" in their medical experiments. Part of the code stipulates that a patient must give their "informed consent" before any experimentation may begin.



JOSEF MENGELE
A young Josef Mengele.

It will be noted that the Allies used "racial inferiors," idiots, prisoners and children for its experiments, the same types the Allies condemned the Nazis for allegedly using. Various Allied government agencies defended their actions by citing national security, even if it meant conducting experiments on unsuspecting citizens. In other words, the ends justified the means. But had not the Nazis put belligerent nationals in concentration camps to preserve Germany's national security, and not to have followed orders during wartime would have been treason? In America (according to a 1947 Atomic Energy Commission memo) the many Cold War-era human experiments were not kept secret for national security reasons but because they knew they could generate bad publicity and lawsuits. Hypocrisy is transparent indeed.

The Allies and Holocaust propagandists have often raised the specter of Nazi medical experiments involving genetics as part of their eugenics program or allied to its war effort. Yet for 50 years these same countries have been at the forefront of genetic engineering having already produced the test tube baby and cloned animals. According to some, genetics is going to be the science of the 21st century, while for others genetic engineering is against nature—work that could bear poison fruit. Western governments assisted apartheid South African scientists engaging in a secret chemical and biological program. This included making poisons for government agents to eliminate black communist agitators and terrorists, and researching a bacteria to kill only Negroes. In the 1980's they gave helpful information to set up the program, and swapped sensitive military information with South Africa, its scientists having contact with army officers from Britain, Canada and the United States, the same countries that have rammed down its citizens' throats the dogmas of human rights, minority rights and racial tolerance; then went on to abandon their civilizing white cousins in Rhodesia and South Africa.

The British Medical Association said, on launching its report *Biotechnology Weapons and Humanity* (January, 21 1999), that rapid advances in genetics could produce biological weapons designed to kill specific racial groups within a decade, by exploiting any cellular differences. No doubt, the Americans could kill Arabs but not Jews, for instance.

A critic who might suggest that this is an anti-Semitic remark might look to Israel's development of its biological warfare arsenal. London's *Sunday Times* (November 16, 1998) reported that "unidentified Israeli military and Western intelligence sources" were creating "a genetically modified bacterium or virus that only attacks people who carry specific genes." The virus is designed to "identify genes unique to Arabs in order to target them with a biological weapon that would leave Jews unharmed." Thus it's the Israelis who are practicing anti-Semitism—the Arabs being Semitic peoples. Is this behavior—deliberately exterminating one people and sparing another—exactly what the Nazis were supposed to have advocated?

Conclusion

It is clearly demonstrated that if the governments of the Allied countries of Britain, America and other countries have repeatedly lied to their citizens about domestic matters, what chance do people have for the truth when these governments talk about the Nazis or World War II?

As we have seen in this brief exposé of the Allies' indisputable atrocities, they committed acts far worst than anything attributed to the Nazis. Dr. Mengele has merely become a convenient scapegoat, and pointing the accusing finger at him has been demonstrated as gross hypocrisy.

No group can claim a monopoly on suffering during World War II. The entire war was a "holocaust" for almost all the people involved. If there must be talk and accusations of atrocities, let us hear the whole story, including Allied atrocities, their lies, attempted cover-ups and hypocrisy. ❖

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The Rhodes Scholarships & the Drive for World Empire

"I am now led to devote my life to the reunion of the British empire." So wrote Benedict Arnold, on October 7, 1780, in London, only 18 months after George Washington took the oath of office as the first president of the United States. There are a few Americans today who would like to do what Arnold dreamed of accomplishing. Some of them are known as Rhodes scholars. Here's their remarkable story.

BY MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER

Gen. Wesley Clark, once a widely touted aspirant for the 2004 Democratic presidential nomination, wants to follow his fellow Arkansan and Rhodes scholar, Bill Clinton, into the White House. While Clark proudly touts his own Russian Jewish ancestry—claiming descent from a long line of rabbis—he is not as forthright about describing precisely what a Rhodes scholar is, nor is he likely to be.

The truth is that Rhodes scholars are chosen and trained for the specific purpose of working to dissolve America's national sovereignty, toward the ultimate goal of re-uniting the United States with the British empire. Here's the full story—from some well-established sources.

Cecil Rhodes (statue, left) connived his way *to wealth in a lawless frontier culture, then used that fortune to fund a private invasion of East Africa. He bought newspapers to control public opinion. He brokered secret deals, issued bribes and used gangs of mercenaries to butcher his opponents, seizing close to 1 million square miles of territory from its inhabitants. Although he did this in the name of the British Empire, he was regarded with some suspicion in his home country, and when it suited him to work against Britain's imperial interests, he did so without scruple.*

As historian Eustace Mullins notes in his monumental study, *The World Order*, Cecil Rhodes—whose wealth funded the scholarships—was an international operator fronting in the African diamond fields for the Rothschild family banking interests of Europe. This, in itself, lends immediate suspicion to any scholarship established by such a person. It goes much deeper, however.

Writing in his study of *The Tax Exempt Foundations*, author William H. McIlhany II, provides a summary of the events leading to the establishment of the Rhodes scholarships:

> In 1891, South African diamond magnate Cecil Rhodes was serving the first of six consecutive years as prime minister of the Cape Colony. By that year he had also been introduced to many other men of wealth and influence from Oxford and Cambridge. They, like Rhodes, had been idealistically attracted to favor imperialistic expansion of "the English ruling class tradition" as well as domestic "social reform" as both had been stirringly preached by John Ruskin.
>
> Rhodes's group of acquaintances, introduced to him by Fabian socialist William T. Stead, a journalist, included Alfred (later Lord) Milner; Arthur (Lord) Balfour; and Reginald Baliol Brett (Lord Esher). On February 5, 1891, they formed a secret society to promote further expansion of British control over the world, particularly aiming a future merger of Great Britain and the United States into a regional government body.
>
> This goal was put forth by their public organization, the Round Table Groups, organized and led by Milner after Rhodes's death in 1902. In spite of Milner's public declarations of fidelity to the interests of the British empire, much controversy has arisen from the fact that Milner's agents were instrumental both in provoking hostilities with Germany in 1904 through the Jameson Raid in South Africa and in assisting with the financing of the 1917 Bolshevik takeover of Russia.

In his so-called "Confession of Faith," Rhodes himself wrote of his dreams:

> I contend that every acre added to our territory means, in the future, birth to many more of the English race who otherwise would not be brought into existence. Added to this, absorption of the greater portion of the world under our rule, simply means the end of all wars. . . .
>
> I look into history and read the story of the Jesuits. I see what they were able to do in a bad cause and I might say under bad leaders. In the present day I become a member of the Masonic order.
>
> I see the wealth and power they possess, the influence they hold and I think over their ceremonies and I wonder that a large body of men can devote themselves to what at times appears the most ridiculous and absurd rites without an object and without an end. [sic.]
>
> The idea gliding and dancing before our eyes like a willow—a wish at last frames itself into a plan.
>
> Why should we not join a secret society—with but one object the furtherance of the British empire, for the bringing of the whole uncivilized world under British rule, for the recovery of the United States, for the making of the Anglo-Saxon race but one empire?

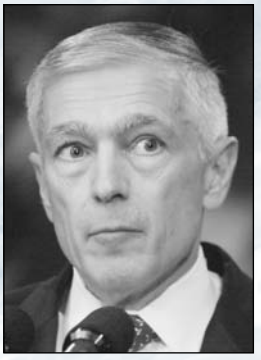
As long ago as July 14, 1951, *The Chicago Tribune* (then—but no longer—a populist and nationalist voice—and one of the few in the major media) exposed the Rhodes scholarships. This was perhaps the first time that the truth about the scholarships was published in a major publication since American recruits were being drafted to attend Oxford under the scholarships since 1904.

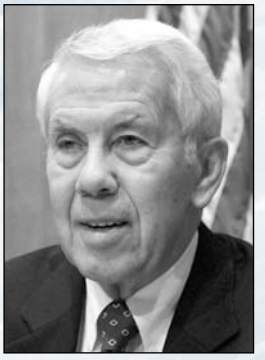
The title of the first *Tribune* article, by William Fulton, told the story: "Rhodes' goal: Return U.S. to British empire; Scholars work to that end." The article reads, in pertinent part:

> Cecil John Rhodes, the empire builder, held a lifelong burning ambition to bring about "the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British empire." Today many American Rhodes scholars are working assiduously to make the dream of their imperial patron come true.
>
> These American Rhodes scholars have been going to Oxford University for education and introduction in the British way of thinking since 1904. The Rhodes diamond and mining fortune foots the bills. Each year 32 campus leaders are carefully selected for schooling abroad. Only two world wars temporarily halted the annual crop.
>
> Rhodes cherished schemes for a world power federation dominated by Anglo-Saxons. His American scholars returning from England are the leaders in the drive to sink Uncle Sam deeper in the morass of the affairs of other countries.
>
> By way of example, it was Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) who as a young congressman itching with newly acquired Oxford ideas introduced the resolution proposing the creation of "international machinery": and the participation of the United States. That was in 1943. The United Nations, the "police action" in Korea with 78,000 American casualties and other events have followed.

(A fervent internationalist, Fulbright, it will be remembered, was a mentor of his fellow Arkansan, Bill Clinton, himself a future Rhodes scholar.) The *Tribune*'s account of Rhodes's perfidy continues:

> Rhodes told intimates it might take a century for his "great dream" to be fulfilled. To an extent the decision reached by the American Revolution has been reversed already, in the opinion of historical observers.
>
> Politically, it is pointed out, the United States has surrendered some sovereignty to a supra-body, the United Nations, in which the British foreign office wields tremendous influence. Militarily, Americans are fighting for foreign interests as they did in the French and Indian wars. Economically, the country is pouring out its wealth in the form of foreign "aid" just as it did before the Boston tea party.
>
> How are Rhodes's American protégés throwing their weight around?
>
> More than a third of the living American scholars are in the educational field, mostly at Harvard and other eastern institutions. In their teaching and writing they pass along the views they soaked up from the Oxford dons.
>
> But in recent years the scholars have infiltrated the government in increasing numbers. They hold key positions, particularly in the vital foreign policymaking State Department.
>
> Rhodes scholars also command posts in the United Nations and economic cooperation administration. The returning savants are active in the field of opinion molding with a large sprinkling among the eastern internationalist press, magazines and radio.
>
> Rhodes, the man who set this vast propaganda project in motion was born in an English parsonage in 1853. Delicate health as a youth led him to Africa and the diamond fields of Kimberly where the sparklers laid the basis of his fortune. He returned to Oxford to resume his schooling.
>
> Even as a student, Rhodes had a sense of destiny, of shaping history to suit his own tastes, and he outlined his views in a docu-





Rhodes Scholars: The Ties to Power

Many people have heard about the "prestigious" Rhodes scholarships that are deemed as virtually the pinnacle, perhaps the greatest academic honor that can be bestowed. Anyone named to the Rhodes cadre is deemed "up and coming" and, of course, considerably intelligent. And indeed those who do receive this honor do invariably rise quickly in the ranks of the American elite. For that is precisely the purpose of the scholarships: to train a select circle of American natives who are loyal to the principles that guided Cecil Rhodes (and his sponsors, the Rothschild family) in their worldview. Some more notable Rhodes scholars (now household names) include (shown above, left to right), former President Bill Clinton, former NATO Supreme Commander and national office seeker, General Wesley Clark, former Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.). former Clinton aide-turned-television commentator George Stephanopolous, and Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Richard Lugar (R-Ind.).

As the accompanying article demonstrates, the history of the Rhodes scholarships is rife with intrigue of the grandest order, a veritable "conspiracy" in the classic sense. However, the American media is careful—when discussing the scholarships—not to mention what they are really all about: re-uniting Britain's "lost colonies" (the United States) with the dear old "Mother Country." While geopolitical realities and international events of passing years obviously have a direct impact on the ultimate goal—forcing adaptation and changes of focus on the part of those working to achieve this result—the theme remains the same. American sovereignty is not part of that scheme.

ment called "Confession of Faith" at about the time he prepared his first will in 1877. He wrote:

"The extension of British rule throughout the world, the perfecting of a system of emigration from the United Kingdom and of colonization by British subjects of all lands wherein the means of livelihood are attainable by energy, labor and enterprise, and especially the occupation by British settlers of the entire continent of Africa, the Holy Land, the valley of Euphrates, the islands of Cyprus and Candia, the whole of South America, the islands of the Pacific not heretofore possessed by Great Britain, the whole of the Malay archipelago, the seaboard of China and Japan, the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British empire, the consolidation of the whole empire, the inauguration of a system of colonial representation in the imperial parliament which may tend to weld together the disjointed members of the empire, and finally the foundation of so great a power as to hereafter renders wars impossible and promote the best interest of humanity."

Rhodes penned seven wills, the originals of which repose today in Rhodes House at Oxford. The first five contemplated the creation of a worldwide secret society to promote the British empire.

The sixth will, dated 1893, made the first provisions for scholarships. They were to be for "young colonists" in the furtherance of empire unity. American scholarships appeared in the final will, prepared in 1899 and made public in 1902 following Rhodes's death.

Rhodes earmarked two scholarships for each American state and territory. At the time there were 45 states and five territories, which would have meant 100 American scholarships and only 60 for the whole of the British empire.

"When Rhodes assigned his scholarships," wrote Mrs. Sarah Gertrude Millin, in her biography of Rhodes, "he believed there were still only the original 13 states in the union of America."

Rhodes scholars indignantly deny this and claim it was only an oversight on the part of their patron. They say it was an oversight also that Rhodes made scholarship allocations to Quebec and Ontario, but left out the other provinces of Canada. Trustees of the estate have rectified matters by awarding 32 scholarships annually in the United States instead of 100 and bringing in other Canadian provinces.

The *Tribune* points out there is no question but that the Rhodes scholarships are political—not educational—in nature. The *Tribune* quoted Sir Francis Wylie, first of the Oxford trustees of the Rhodes estate: "This is not an educational endowment as ordinarily understood. Its purpose is not to give anybody an education he could not otherwise afford; nor to promote learning; but to encourage in the rising generation of English-speaking people a particular outlook on the problems of the world—to give them, in fact, a political bias.

"This idea of using scholarships as instruments of a 'political' purpose had come to Rhodes . . . and had taken shape in

the will of 1893," declared Wylie.

Thus, as the *Tribune* notes, "it is confirmed that the prime purpose of establishing the scholarships was to further the dream revealed in the 'Confession of Faith.' That embraced 'the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British empire.' "

It is not a coincidence that Bill Clinton's other mentor in Washington, at Georgetown University—prior to his days at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar—was none other than the late Professor Carroll Quigley. It was Quigley, whom Clinton quoted with admiration in his acceptance speech at the Democratic presidential nominating convention, who authored the infamous tome *Tragedy & Hope* in which he, Quigley, praised the drive for global government as being orchestrated by the international elite.

Quigley's famous study contains these even more famous, oft-quoted comments about the Rhodes conspiracy:

> There does exist and has existed for a generation, an international Anglophile network which operates, to some extent, in the way the Radical Right believes the Communists act. In fact, this network, which we may identify as the Round Table Groups, has no aversion to cooperating with the Communists, or any other groups, and frequently does so.
>
> I know of the operations of this network because I was permitted for two years, in the early 1960s, to examine its papers and secret records. I have no aversion to it or to most of its aims and have, for much of my life, been close to it and to many of its instruments.
>
> I have objected, both in the past and recently, to a few of its policies notably to its belief that England was an Atlantic rather than a European Power and must be allied, or even federated, with the United States and must remain isolated from Europe, but in general my chief difference of opinion is that it wishes to remain unknown, and I believe its role in history is significant enough to be known. . . .
>
> The power and influence of this Rhodes-Milner group in British imperial affairs and in foreign policy since 1889, although not widely recognized, can hardly be exaggerated.

Quigley's lesser-known work, the posthumously published and very hard-to-find study, *The Anglo-American Establishment*, interestingly enough, was a glowing history of the one-world movement under the auspices of the Rhodes Trust and the scholars who have come under its wing. In the preface to *The Anglo-American Establishment*, Quigley wrote:

> The Rhodes scholarships, established by the terms of Cecil Rhodes's seventh will, are known to everyone. What is not so widely known is that Rhodes's five previous wills left his fortune to form a secret society, which was to devote itself to the preservation and expansion of the British empire. And what does not seem to be known to anyone is that this secret society was created by Rhodes and his principal trustee, Lord Milner, and continues to exist to this day.
>
> To be sure, this secret society is not a childish thing like the Ku Klux Klan, and it does not have any secret robes, secret handclasps or secret passwords. It does not need any of these, since its members know each other intimately. It probably has no oaths of secrecy nor any formal procedure of initiation. It does, however, exist and holds secret meetings, over which the senior member present presides."

The Rhodes Colossus

By 1891, Cecil Rhodes had amalgamated *the De Beers mines under his control, giving him dominion over 90 percent of the world's diamond output. He had also secured two other important positions; prime minister of the British Cape Colony and president of the British South Africa Company, an organization formed to pursue expansionist adventures for which sponsoring governments did not have the stomach or the cash. The result of his endeavors produced new British annexations: Nyasaland (now Malawi), Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) and Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). In 1896, Rhodes's name was linked with the Jameson Raid—a disastrous (and illegal) attempt to annex Transvaal territory held by the Boers, and a principal cause of the South African War of 1899-1902. Above, a depiction of Rhodes straddles all of Africa. Never before in history had one man controlled "the Dark Continent" the way Rhodes was able to.*

Quigley was quick to assert, however, that: "I have been told that the story I relate here would be better left untold, since it would provide ammunition for the enemies of what I admire. I do not share this view. The last thing I should wish is that anything I write could be used by the Anglophobes and isolationists. . . . But I feel that the truth has a right to be told, and, once told, can be an injury to no men of good will."

According to Quigley the disingenuous character of the Round Table appeared in three ways: (1) it pretended to be a study group when it was really an organization of propaganda and influence aimed at influencing public policy; (2) it pretended to represent diverse opinions when as a matter of fact it insisted on unanimity (at least in the London group) and eliminated diverse points of view very quickly; (3) it pretended to be a cooperative organization on an inter-Dominion basis when in fact everything of real significance was controlled from London.

A fourth, and in some ways a more significant example was that it pretended to be a single autonomous agency when in fact it was a multiple, ubiquitous entity whose influence was exercised through many agencies including professorships, periodicals and other organizations such as Chatham House, the Institute of Pacific Relations, or the Council on Foreign Relations.

Quigley, incidentally, notes that the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations is an offshoot of a secret society linked to the Rhodes Trust and formed under its auspices, the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

The purpose of these international affiliates, such as the CFR, was to spread the internationalist aims first put forth by Rhodes. As one Round Table official wrote in 1910: "Our task must be to find people there who will absorb these doctrines and preach them to our people."

The question now before the American people is whether Gen. Wesley Clark and other Rhodes scholars have indeed absorbed these doctrines and whether they will preach them to the American people. One might conclude: "By their fruits ye shall know them." ❖

Cecil Rhodes *envisioned a world in which British settlers would occupy Africa, the Middle East, South America, the Pacific and Malay islands, China and Japan, before restoring America to colonial rule and founding an imperial world government.*

SOURCES:

For more on the background of this article, the author recommends the works of Carroll Quigley referenced in the advertisement at the bottom of the page.

MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER is a frequent contributor to THE BARNES REVIEW and the author of *Final Judgment: The Missing Link in the JFK Assassination Conspiracy*, called the definitive work ever on the JFK murder. Order the new Sixth Edition of this book from FIRST AMENDMENT BOOKS by calling toll free 1-888-699-6397 and charging to Visa or MasterCard. One copy is $25 (softcover, 683 pages, indexed, #1124). No S&H.

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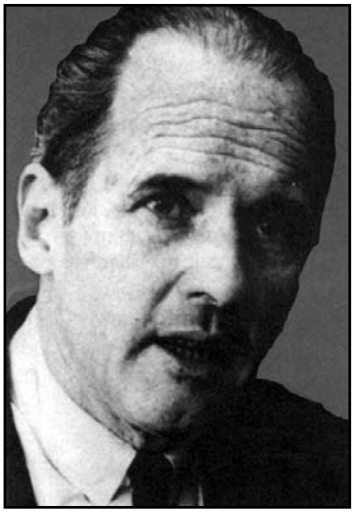

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

ACCORDING TO THE JULY, 2003 *London Telegraph*, German students traveling to London are attacked by Britishers for the mere fact of being German. It seems that the German people are still stigmatized in England. The British ambassador to Germany, Sir Peter Torry, stated, "We need to know where these prejudices come from." According to British statistics, five reports of hate-motivated assaults of German children were reported last year. The British ambassador stated that it is because of the "preoccupation" with the Third Reich in school history courses.

✠ ✠ ✠

WINSTON CHURCHILL, though one of the biggest humbugs in history, got it right once in a while. When he said that "truth is such as precious commodity that it must be accompanied by a bodyguard of lies," he knew what he was talking about.

✠ ✠ ✠

IT SEEMS SOME INTERESTING QUOTATIONS are coming out of Harry S Truman's diary. A recent find of some diary entries at the Truman library in Independence has, among other things, this quote:

> The Jews, I find, are very, very selfish. They care not how many Estonians, Latvians, Finns, Poles, Yugoslavs or Greeks get murdered or mistreated as Displaced Persons as long as the Jews get special treatment. Yet, when they have come to power, physical, financial or political, neither Hitler nor Stalin has anything on them for cruelty or mistreatment of the underdog.

✠ ✠ ✠

ACCORDING TO A NEW ONLINE BOOK by Lenni Brenner, *Zionism in the Age of the Dictators,* the Zionist party was the only really functioning party during the Third Reich. Only two flags could be flown during Hitler's tenure, the swastika and the blue-and-white Zionist flag. They also freely published their own newspaper. They received special treatment from the Nazis because they had the common goal of relocating the Jews to Palestine.

✠ ✠ ✠

AN INTERESTING ITEM APPEARED in the July 14, 2003, issue of *Newsweek*. One Shlomo Afanasev, formerly of Uzbekistan, decided to move and settle in Germany. His main reason for this was the impossible situation for Jews in Israel. He is quoted as saying, "The political and economic situation in Israel is terrible. Here [in Germany], life is so much better." Germany has now surpassed Israel in destinations for immigrating Russian Jews, nearly 20,000 immigrated last year. Further, Germany offers, according to the *Newsweek* writer Stefan Thiel, immediate citizenship and immediate access to government benefits. Interestingly, many Jews who immigrated are not considered Jews. This is because, under Soviet law, Jewishness passed from father to son, while Jewish custom says it derives from the mother. Therefore, many Jews are not Jews according to the rabbis. However, "democratic" Germany does not make any distinction.

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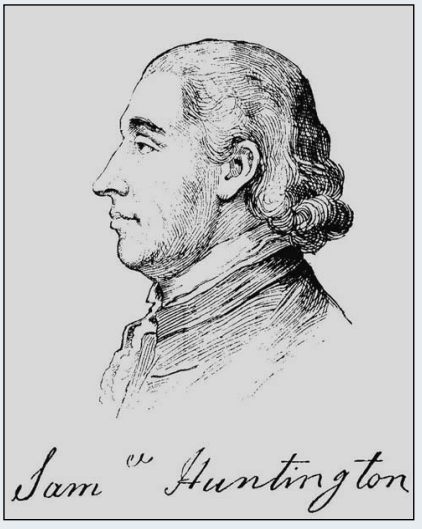
ACCORDING TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, human remains have been found dated to nearly 30,000 years ago in Siberia, close to what now is Alaska. Humans lived deep in the Siberian tundra zone during the last ice age. Researchers have found stone tools, weapons made of ivory and animal bones that show marks of being eaten. Because of its proximity to the Bering Strait, some researchers believe that the New World might have been populated even earlier than had been thought from people living in Siberia. There is, however, only a tenuous connection between these people and the Clovis (Mongoloid) people. Therefore, analysis is continuing.

✠ ✠ ✠

IT HAS BEEN ARGUED, WITH MUCH MERIT, that King Edward IV of England was illegitimate. His father was a French archer named Blaybourne. If this is the case, than the entire royal line of England from that time forward is also illegitimate. So then who, today, is the real king? Well, it turns out to be some guy living in rural Australia named Michael Abney-Hastings, a livestock manager in New South Wales, living about 400 miles south of Sydney. He was aware of having some royal blood in him, but he never dreamed that, when one works out the genealogy from Edward down, it lands on Hastings today. Hastings is, however, not knocking on Queen Elizabeth II's door quite yet.



Sam, Not George, First?

WHO WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT of the United States? According to the Norwich, Connecticut Historical Society, it was not George Washington, but the president of the Continental Congress under which the Articles of Confederation were ratified, Samuel Huntington of Winsted, Connecticut. There is a letter from France written during the Congress that refers to Huntington as president, that is, president of the Congress. The campaign of this small historical society is trying to get Huntington recognized as America's first president.

Cold, Not Salt, Killed Settlers?

RESEARCHERS IN JAMESTOWN, VIRGINIA have unearthed a 17th-century settlement. Agricultural tools, wells (dating as far back as 1617) and many other items have been found that may have belonged to settlers Richard and Elizabeth Pierce. The Pierces may have been slaughtered, with 250 others, by local Indians. The most important find, however, is that the wells drilled in this settlement show no signs of excessive salt in the water. This eliminates an important theory about the disappearance of the Jamestown settlers. The theory was that excessive salt nearly wiped out the settlement during the winter of 1609-10. The discovery might point to disease and freezing cold as the main culprits.

The caption on the engraving reproduced at right says: "C. Smith taketh the King of Pamarakee Prisoner, 1608." It refers to Capt. Smith of Jamestown.

EXPANSION of EMPIRE & the

An Analysis of John D. Rockefeller Sr.'s Rapacious Business Practices

Having taken control of all of the Cleveland refineries in 1872, John D. Rockefeller Sr. proceeded with the process of taking control of nearly the entire refining capacity of the nation in the mid-1870s. While Cleveland was the most important refining area for the kerosene used to "light the lamps of the world," Rockefeller's domination of the city was far from conclusive, as that place was not the only center of the refining trade. Other important refinery clusters were located in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, New York-New Jersey, and in the "oil regions" of north-central and northwestern Pennsylvania. Rockefeller's methods in monopolizing these other centers coalesced around striking secret consolidation agreements with the largest refiners in each city, and then repeating the methods—through his new surrogates—which had proven so successful in Cleveland. Soon, the "Cleveland Massacre of 1872" was played out repeatedly in these other cities.

BY STEPHEN J. MARTIN

There were/are three main elements to control of the oil business—the drilling for, and pumping of crude; the transportation of crude to the refineries (and of refined oil to the end user); and the refining process itself. John D. Rockefeller initially sought to control only the refining capacity of the nation. Once accomplished, the plan was then to squeeze out all independent refiners and, simultaneously, to bring the producers of crude to his mercy by gradually grabbing full control of the transportation of their product.

The nefarious means employed by this "great Christian philanthropist" to accomplish these objectives is the major focus of this paper. The automobile (and massive employment of oil as a motive force in a multiplicity of environments) was still a distant dream by the time Rockefeller had accomplished his objective of a monopoly in the oil trade, as it then existed, by the end of the 1880s. The reader must thoroughly understand the immensity of the power and influence wielded by the oil industry even at this very early stage, in order to thoroughly appreciate the all-pervasive power politics of the oil barons as displayed in current geopolitical events. Rockefeller held the giant railroads at his mercy, thoroughly influenced the political process in Pennsylvania and Ohio and even scoffed at early attempts by Congress (e.g. the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Sherman antitrust legislation) to rein in his burgeoning power.

With a personal wealth counted at those times "only" in the hundreds of millions—and with the commensurate political power thus wielded—it is left to the reader to imagine the extent of such power in successive generations. As this wealth grew by many orders of magnitude following important innovations in heating, transportation, lubrication etc, so too did the political power of the Standard Oil combination. As illumination (by way of mineral—instead of whale—oil lamps) was nearly the sole early function of the oil trade, one must examine the extent of the political power employed at that time, with that comparatively miniscule market, and then extrapolate this knowledge forward in order to reach an understanding of the sad truth of the political situation in the nation and the globe today.

The power of the modern oil industry in influencing the politics of the world is a direct result of a progressive parallel increase in the uses and consumption of oil. If the Rockefeller family fortune has multiplied several times since the 1870s and 1880s, so too then, might it be reasonable to assume, has their political power.

So we return to the field of battle as it existed after the exposure of the "South Improvement Company" (SIC) scheme

DEATH of FREE ENTERPRISE

GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC AGENCY/GETTY IMAGES

John Davison Rockefeller began as a humble oil business bookkeeper *in Cleveland, and in just seven years, using cunning, deceitful tactics, rose to control a tenth of the entire U.S. oil industry. (Upper left, in the prime of life.) How he managed to persuade the railroads to give him rebates and keep the deals secret is still not clear. Rockefeller saw that a little knowledge could be decisive in the business world, so he combined a good supply of information on his competitors with a total wall of silence he himself presented to the outside world. He set up his own private intelligence service. "No comment," was all that journalists came to expect from his offices. Old film of Rockefeller shows him moving in a curiously stiff and wooden fashion. He had a favorite maxim: "Don't let good fellowship get the least hold of you." Jerome Greene called him "the most unemotional man I have ever known." Rockefeller enjoyed an almost interminable life: he died in 1937, at the age of 97. Lower left: "Senior," as he was called, at an advanced age. Right, dispensing Christmas presents to some unidentified children.*

and the consolidation of the Cleveland-area refineries. The independent oil producers of Titusville and Oil City had learned a great deal from the excitement created by the horrendously un-Christian character of the SIC. They realized that Rockefeller's intent was to control, gradually, all of the refineries, so as to dictate the price of their crude. So in October 1872 they came together to form the "Petroleum Producers Agency," the goal of which was a boycott of the Standard Oil Company refineries of Cleveland until such time as that company could be convinced to "play fair" with rates paid for their crude.[1] Through Rockefeller trickery, bribery and clever tactics, the independent coalition was gradually worn down. Rockefeller could afford to wait longer for the crude than the suppliers could wait while their rigs sat silent and their oil sat accruing storage charges. This was only the first of many attempts by the independents at collusion for the sake of survival. But, as always, the Standard Oil Company had a waiting remedy, and often resorted to the same behavior repeatedly in spite of the legal system.

The court decision in the SIC case had, of course, outlawed the unfair practice of the secret rebate and the thoroughly unconscionable "drawback" scheme, which had given the Standard Oil Company a certain amount of money for each barrel shipped by a competitor. But, as Henry Demarest Lloyd so clearly points out in his 1893 masterpiece on the Rockefeller anaconda:

> There has never been any break in the plans revealed, "partly born" and "partly buried" in 1872. From then until now, in 1893, every fact that has come to surface has shown them in full career. If they were buried [by the court decision, disallowing the SIC—Ed.] it was as a seed is—for a larger crop of the same thing. . . . In exact reproduction of the plan of 1872, the railroads, in October 1874, advanced rates to the general ruin, but to the pool of lines owned by their old friends of the South Improvement Company [the Standard Oil group of covertly owned refiners—Ed.] they paid back a large rebate. That those who had such a railroad, Lord Bountiful, to fill their pockets should grow rich was a matter of course.[2]

And so the field of independent refiners continually shrank, as the Standard Oil Company—shrugging their shoulders at the law—gobbled up competitor after competitor. The secret rebate continued, and so did the drawback. Apparently, breaking the law was justified in the tortured ethical system of Rockefeller; the Sunday school teacher turned robber baron on Monday morning. Together, these secret weapons, in the era before the oil pipeline, were fatal to competition. Those who were not forced into bankruptcy were forced eventually to "go to Rockefeller." The means employed were this:

> In absorbing competitors, Rockefeller was equally secretive and asked them to continue operating under their original names and not divulge their Standard ownership. They were instructed to retain their original stationery, keep secret accounts and not allude on paper to their Cleveland connection.[3]

And so the field of independent refiners continually shrank, as the Standard Oil Company—shrugging their shoulders at the law—gobbled up competitor after competitor.

Often, a struggling independent would receive a visit from the largest company in their refining district with an offer to buy them out so as to "keep you out of the grasp of Standard," only to find later that the company with which they then concluded a buyout agreement had itself already secretly become part of the anaconda. This process was repeated over and over again throughout the various refining centers, until by the end of the 1870s, Rockefeller controlled 95 percent of the nation's refining capacity and stood poised to turn his attention to the second phase of his plan for total domination—the transportation of crude and refined oil.

When the first pipes were laid, they were often short, gravity-fed lines constructed primarily to move oil within the oil-producing regions to gathering points for storage or for shipment by rail. Standard Oil Co. and others built pipelines later to move oil intermediate distance for a variety of purposes. Many of the producers of Pennsylvania were beginning to look to the advent of the pipeline as their salvation from the Rockefeller stranglehold on the railways. But it was not until a German-born engineer named Herman Haupt met up with a trio of enterprising independent producers and suggested that oil might be pumped up hill, that the melodramatic story of the Tidewater Pipeline began to come to life. It had never been attempted before, but Haupt convinced these independent-minded men (each a bitter foe of Standard) that oil could indeed be made to flow uphill, over the Alleghenies from the derricks of western Pennsylvania to the few remaining independent refineries on the Atlantic seaboard.

By 1878, Standard had succeeded in putting together a formidable combination of small pipeline companies and extended their own lines so that it became obvious that they would soon control all of the nation's minor pipeline networks (under the name of Standard's "United Pipe Line" division) just as they had control of the rate policies of the railroads, and a majority of the nation's refining capacity. When the Tidewater project was put forward by the independent producers, it seemed like the best hope of averting total Rockefeller domination over the means of transporting oil. Standard immediately set about putting every obstacle in the path of success (and in this case scientific progress.) A "free pipeline bill" was soon proposed in the Pennsylvania legislature to permit pipeline construction the same right of passage that the railroads had already achieved under "eminent domain" philosophies for 40 years past. Standard and the Pennsylvania Railroad used their political power to squelch the bill.[4]

> Standard's United Pipe Lines had reached a memorandum of understanding with the major railroads to make them the sole pipeline owners. This scheme was, in essence, the old SIC plan taken from rail to pipe: Now the United Pipe Lines proposed to the railroads a through rate from the wells to the seaboard as low as they currently made from the receiving points on the railway. . . . The railroads were to agree not to receive oil from buyers except at as high a rate as the pipes charged, and to allow no pipeline outside the alliance through rate from the wells. The memorandum said squarely that the intent and purpose of this was to make the United pipes the sole feeder of the railroads. . . . The railroad men seemed not to have objected to the purpose. . . .[5]

But a trio of oil region independents by the names of Benson, McKelvy and Hopkins were at this very time teaming up with Haupt to rain on Rockefeller's parade. Initially, the Tidewater planners had conceived of a line reaching all the way from the oilfields to Baltimore, but J.N. Camden (a U.S. senator who was in the pocket of Standard) bought himself, and his Standard Oil compatriots, a guarantee in the Maryland legislature that no other pipeline charter would be given in that state. So Tidewater determined upon a shorter route that would connect with the non-Rockefeller aligned Reading Railroad 110 miles to the east at Williamsport, Penn.[6] Herman Haupt and his associates put together a nearly fully contiguous series of right of ways from Bradford, Penn. to Williamsport, but the Rockefeller gang snickered at the prospect of the audacious upstarts pumping oil up 2,000 feet over the crest of the Alleghenies. Rockefeller himself was quoted as saying, "They are quite likely to have some disappointments yet, before consummating all of their plans in

that direction."[7] He then personally directed all efforts at making his statement accurate:

> He sent his underlings to tank manufacturers, warning them not to deal with the Tidewater, and deluged tank-car manufacturers with orders that kept them busy, depriving the pipeline of rolling stock needed to transport construction materials.
>
> Refiners who used Tidewater were lured away with concessionary rates on Standard Oil pipelines, and Rockefeller swiftly bought up any remaining independent refineries that might be prospective Tidewater customers. Standard Oil also embarked on a real estate spree of monumental proportions, buying up strips of land that ran from the northern to the southern border of Pennsylvania to block the Tidewater's advance. . . . Standard Oil placed stories in local papers, warning farmers who sold to Tidewater that their crops would be spoiled by pipeline leaks. And Standard Oil conspired with the railroads to withhold permission from any pipeline wishing to cross their tracks. . . . When Standard bought an entire valley at one point, the unstoppable Tidewater changed course and climbed up over the surrounding hills.[8]

For once, all of Rockefeller's chicanery was to no avail—at least temporarily. On May 28, 1879, "Byron D. Benson stepped up to a throbbing 45-horse-power Holly engine, and with a hand that his small son distinctly saw tremble, turned a valve. . . . Knots of excited men began walking eastward along the glistening surface pipes of a new line . . . by 10 o'clock on the morning of May 29 it reached Olmstead, where new engines thrust the oil on over wooded mountains toward Williamsport, across the Allegheny range!"[9]

Rockefeller's throttlehold on the transportation of crude looked like it had been loosened forever. But the Tidewater Pipeline—as it turned out—proved to be the last time that the Rockefeller family domination of the oil trade of the world was ever seriously challenged—and this was 125 years ago. John D. Rockefeller cloistered himself away with his associates to devise the plan that would eventually lead to the destruction of this new line as an effective means for keeping the independent producers in the game.

Nothing shows more clearly the ruthless nature of the Rockefeller enterprise than the attacks that were now launched against this independent pipeline. The methods utilized, while strictly speaking within the limits of the law, display Rockefeller's disdain for America's founding principles—especially the concept of free enterprise. On June 5, 1879, a meeting was held at Saratoga, New York between the Standard Oil Company and representatives of the major oil-carrying railroads. The meeting was called by Rockefeller specifically to determine how to destroy the Tidewater Pipe Line Company as an independent concern. The rates for carrying a barrel of oil over the railroads to the seaboard were dropped from $1.15 to 15 cents (with the Standard companies paying just 10 cents). This pricing was at such a cutthroat

ARCHIVE PHOTOS

During the 1920s, Americans became giddy *about money and inclined to worship those who had a lot of it. Rockefeller happily elaborated his own myth, portraying himself as a lovable coot dispensing shiny dimes and edifying sermonettes. The handing out of dimes (which, being silver, were actually worth something in those days) could explain to some extent why people seemed to follow the tycoon around, as in the picture above, in which he strolls with an unidentified businessman at left. After Standard Oil hired its first publicist, a jolly, cigar-smoking editor of* The New York Herald *named Joseph I.C. Clarke, articles began to appear with titles like "The Human Side of John D. Rockefeller." Before long, Clarke was lining up reporters for breezy, lighthearted interviews with Rockefeller, featuring a game of golf with the mogul, who obligingly delivered pithy observations on topical subjects. When the courts eventually joined muckrakers and progressives in attacking Standard Oil, Rockefeller knew how to slip across a state line to duck a subpoena or how to vanish behind the walls of his 3,000-acre estate. On the occasions when he was forced to take the stand in court, he would deliver an unforgettable performance of forgetfulness, dithering so abstractedly that he could hardly recall his own name.*

level that it nearly bankrupted the railroads concerned. The customers of Tidewater in the Philadelphia market were charged, meanwhile, 15 cents per barrel to have their oil transshipped one mile from the terminus of the pipeline to their refineries. These independent refineries—the supplying of which was the sole purpose of the Tidewater construction project—then sold out to Standard one at a time.[10]

Tidewater responded by building their own refinery. Rockefeller next went after the officers and stockholders of Tidewater. He was able to turn one group of investors to his side, and this group forced their way into the offices of the company—after the date for a stockholders meeting had been changed without notice to the loyal faction. They begged the court to put Tidewater into receivership.

The courts disallowed this action, so Standard began to spread rumors of Tidewater's financial instability in the bond and equity markets—undercutting thoroughly the company's ability to raise badly needed capital. Standard, it is strongly suspected, even resorted to direct sabotage. Inexplicably, for a period of several weeks, the pipeline was only pumping a third of its normal capacity. The mystery was solved when an engineer discovered that a block of wood had been driven into the line.[12]

[S]o Standard Oil began to spread rumors of Tidewater's financial instability in the bond and equity markets—undercutting thoroughly the company's ability to raise badly needed capital.

This type of pressure from the Standard Oil Company was constant and sustained during the first year of Tidewater's operation. With few customers left to serve, their credit destroyed, every move done under the threat of bogus lawsuits, and even direct sabotage, the choice left open became like that faced by so many independent refineries of the past—amalgamate or starve. Tidewater eventually chose the former. In 1882, Byron Benson, having nowhere else to turn, decided to accept Rockefeller's offer of a loan of $2 million to enable the line to complete its run to the sea. A group of solidly anti-Rockefeller stockholders objected vehemently—preferring even destruction to surrender. This group of shareholders was disgusted by Benson's loan to the point of selling their shares. The waiting buyers were, of course, Rockefeller stooges.[11]

Using these new surrogates, Rockefeller was able to offer Benson a plan the following year that would enable the United Pipe Line Company and Tidewater to split the entire business of shipping oil from the oilfields of Pennsylvania to the sea between them. Tidewater was guaranteed the right to carry 11.5 percent of the region's oil in perpetuity, with United carrying 88.5 percent. Tidewater was left nominally independent—but her usefulness as a deliverer from Rockefeller tyranny was completely ruined.[12]

There was one more belated attempt at forming an independent concern (to handle all of the three facets of the oil trade), which was briefly successful for a while in the 1890s. The producers raised capital to form a company known as the Pure Oil Company, which pooled producers, built their own refineries and even laid two independent pipelines—one for crude and one for refined oil from the oil region refineries—to the sea. But Rockefeller's successful program of co-opting the competition when it could not be bought outright was put to good use once again. Never again would there be competition in any meaningful sense in the nation's oil trade.

So, long before the turn of the 20th century—and the swarm of coming inventions that made the nasty-smelling fluid hundreds of times more important to the industrial revolution than the kerosene lantern alone—the Standard Oil Company stood in perfect position to reap all of the benefits of such advances. It is beyond the scope of this paper to examine the extent to which Standard found it necessary to bribe

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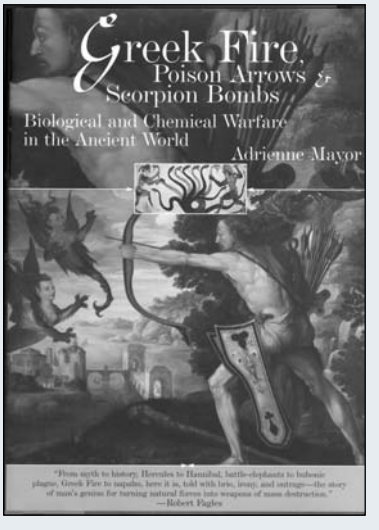

politicians, control the political process and expend major efforts at whitewashing its own image in the public eye (a process that continues unabated down to the present day). It is also beyond the scope of this paper to examine the major new oil discoveries in Indiana, Texas and overseas that Standard quickly moved to monopolize as well. No room for an exposé of the false disbanding of the Standard Oil Company into the "Seven Sisters" oil companies in 1911, or Standard's control of the process leading up to the establishment of the corrupt Federal Reserve System, which put the control of the nation's wealth firmly in their hands. No time for the maneuverings that brought on the great wars of the 20th century or the establishment (through the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission) of the dynasty's thoroughgoing control of the nation's foreign policy. All of these topics will need to be addressed in the future.

Far from being a monopoly merely of the world's oil business, the heirs of the dynasty—and their like-minded cohorts in Europe—have now established a monopoly of thought. "Political correctness," "multiculturalism," "celebrating diversity," "think globally"—these are all slogans made up by their globalist minions in their tax-free trust-supported think tanks—all in the name of squelching dissent and amalgamating public opinion as thoroughly as they once amalgamated the nation's oil business. All of these subjects remain fertile ground for future articles in these pages. All that awaits now is the final amalgamation—the golden ring of the dynasty's long-laid plans: world government. I will leave it up to the astute readers of these pages to determine how close they are to reaching that final objective at this present day. ❖

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ENDNOTES:

[1] Tarbell, 50.
[2] Lloyd, 30-31.
[3] Chernow, 161.
[4] Nevins, 298.
[5] Tarbell, *op. cit.,* 59.
[6] Chernow, *op. cit.,* 207.
[7] Nevins, *op. cit.,* 208.
[8] *Ibid.*
[9] Nevins, *op. cit.,* 345.
[10] Lloyd, *op. cit.,* 46.
[11] *Ibid.,* 48.
[12] Chernow, *op. cit.,* 215.

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Curse of the Rockefellers?

John D. Rockefeller Sr. *(right) walks with his son John D. Rockefeller Jr. Junior, like many of the Rockefellers, seems to have been under a curse: he died in an institution in Tucson, Arizona and was hastily cremated. (John D. Rockefeller III died in a mysterious accident on a New York Parkway near his home. Nelson Rockefeller, named after his maternal grandfather, Rhode Island Sen. Nelson W. Aldrich, died in the arms of a TV journalist. It was later revealed that he had also been in the arms of another TV journalist at the same time; the death was hushed up for many hours. It is believed he ran afoul of his Colombian drug connection, the disagreement hardly being trivial; it involved several billion dollars in drug profits. Winthrop Rockefeller died an alcoholic in the arms of his black boyfriend.) The old description of the Rockefellers as men obsessed by greed (a category in which they have plenty of company) obscures the fact that from the day the Rothschilds began to finance "Senior's" march toward oil monopoly in the United States from their coffers at the National City Bank of Cleveland, Rockefeller was never an independent power, nor does any department of the Rockefeller syndicate operate as an independent power. The Rockefeller syndicate, like the Cosa Nostra, operates under clearly defined spheres of influence. No department of the syndicate strikes out on its own or formulates an independent policy, no matter what may be its justification. The family has somewhat autonomous power in the regions that have been assigned to it by the international directors, but this always implies that the family remains under total control and answerable for everything that occurs in its territory.*

The Sinister Role of the FEDERAL RESERVE . . . and the Golden Rule

For many years non-conformist economists and scholars have been investigating America's central bank, the Federal Reserve, which was conceived in deception and secret collusion. It came into being as a result of the financial panic of 1907, which some historians believe might have been purposely engineered. Then there was a fake "duck hunting" trip in 1910 on Jekyll Island staged by high-placed New York City bankers and leading politicians of Washington. Many have also reviewed some pertinent history of the (first) and (second) banks of the United States, such as *The Chalcedon Report*. And those who read such reports today discover that foreign international banking interests had gained substantial stock ownership in these earlier central banks, thus enabling them to exert secret pressures to influence political and economic policy in our country.

By TOM ROSE

OUR OBJECTIVE IN THIS ISSUE is to further evaluate Federal Reserve activities, ask some very pertinent questions, and then to give some clear-cut answers:

1. Has the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) been helpful or detrimental to the economic prosperity and freedom of the American people? (Note: The Constitution of these United States gives Congress no power to charter a central bank.)

2. Is it possible, and would it be beneficial, to do away with the Federal Reserve?

3. Is it practical to reinstate a bona fide gold-coin standard? How could this be accomplished, and would doing so benefit the ordinary working man?

The FRB—Helpful or Hurtful?

There is little doubt that, when we view the overall picture, freedom-loving people will judge the influence of the Federal Reserve to have been detrimental to both the economic and political welfare of the American people. I state this in spite of the long-continued propaganda program through which the government and news media have worked to mold the minds of the public to view the Federal Reserve in a favorable light.

As I mentioned in a previous article, three revolutionary political actions (the 16th and 17th amendments and the Federal Reserve Act) practically guaranteed the future growth of a monolithic political bureaucracy in Washington, D.C., and the eventual undermining of the American repub-

lic—in short, the growth of political tyranny. During the first decade of the 1900s the average American went about his or her personal and economic life blissfully almost unaware of the existence of the federal government, and that is the way our Founding Fathers planned it to be. But, today we are painfully aware of oppressive taxation, massive federal deficit spending, undeclared wars and unending streams of federal edicts, rules and regulations that constantly emanate from the 80-plus federal control agencies, from the White House, and/or from the U.S. Supreme Court. This is *not* how our Founding Fathers planned our republic to function.

The Federal Reserve began operating in 1914, just in time to be used as a money-creating machine to involve our country in a European war in which we had no legitimate interest. Our involvement started by selling war materials for cash to the European combatants, but mostly to the Allies because Great Britain dominated the seas. When the Allies' funds gave out, American industries and their unionized workers exerted political pressure on Congress to pass a bill allowing credit sales, which the Federal Reserve assisted through its credit-creating ability. Behind-the-scenes forces then colluded to draw America into World War I. (See the text of the Balfour Declaration,[1] 1917, through which Britain promised Zionists a national home in Palestine as a reward for bringing America into the war on the Allied side, even though Britain had previously promised freedom to the Palestinian Arabs in order to gain their military support in World War I. This was the starting point of the Israeli/Arab unrest in the Mideast today. Also see: Benjamin H. Freedman, "Benjamin Freedman Speaks," *Free Speech*, June 1995.[2])

Ever since World War I, the Federal Reserve has served as an open-ended money-creating machine to help finance America's involvement in every subsequent foreign war, military action, and internal meddling in other countries' domestic affairs: World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, NATO's murderous attack on the Yugoslavian population, the U.S. invasion of Somalia, our first attack against Iraq ("Desert Storm") and over 10 years of subsequent terrorist bombing of Iraqi citizens. Now we have the recent move of the current presidential administration to again attack Iraq. The Federal Reserve has also helped, through its ability to monetize debt, to help finance more than 50 years of so-called "foreign and military aid" payments and subsidies to foreign countries. This foreign aid amounts to multiple billions of dollars every year, and these dollars—which are wrested from American citizens through a combination of tax levies and fiat-created money supplied by the Federal Reserve—are used as "bait" to induce foreign political tyrants to follow policies that meet the approval of whatever political clique happens to be in control of the White House and Congress.

The Fed has also come to serve as an international "lender of last resort," at American taxpayers' expense, to any foreign country whose poor management of finances and economic policy leads it to call for help: Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, Russia, Thailand, Malaysia, Japan etc. A recent report states that the Federal Reserve (with its fiat money-creating ability) has purchased (i.e., monetized) over the last 12 months almost $70 billion of our national debt. Thus, with the Fed's help, the federal government in one year has added some $460 billion to the total federal debt,

which now stands at over $7.12 trillion.[3]

Wherever American dollars are so lavishly spread through "foreign aid" and Federal Reserve bailouts, American troops and military bases soon follow. The United States of America now has a military presence in 140 countries: We have major foreign bases in 36 countries, 260,000 military personnel stationed overseas, and another 50,000 afloat with major U.S. carrier groups. In total, we have more than 800 large and small military bases overseas.[4]

The record of history shows where we are headed: When the ancient Roman republic deviated from the republican principles that made it a great nation, at first it expanded as a worldwide power but then degenerated into a corrupt imperialist nation that exerted tyrannical hegemony over much of the then-known world. England also deviated from its republican principles and likewise degenerated into a corrupt worldwide imperial power; it became "Great Britain." Our American republic is now following the same route toward degenerate imperialism that Rome and England took. The common denominator for all three nations is the disfranchisement of the common man through unlimited taxing power coupled with the ability of rulers to impose fiat money on citizens. In the case of England and the United States, the imposition of fiat money was facilitated by the money-creating ability of their central banks.

PAUL VOLCKER

Liberal capitalist and former Fed chairman.

My point in mentioning the above is to emphasize how the very existence of the Federal Reserve has been used to get our country involved, not only in costly foreign wars, but also dangerously involved in the internal affairs of the majority of countries in the world. The very existence of a central bank serves as a sinister tool for political and financial leaders to draw citizens into what seems to be an easy way of financing wars and foreign intrigues through readily supplied credit, rather than facing the painful need to immediately raise taxes. This is exactly how the Federal Reserve Bank has been used by political and financial leaders in America. In short, the Federal Reserve has served insidiously as a tool to help transform America from the independent, free-trade republic envisioned by George Washington and our other Founding Fathers into what it is now—an international military and financial empire which more knowledgeable people (indeed, even former President George H.W. Bush) now refer to as the "New World Order."

American imperialism has produced a dire financial situation about which most Americans are not aware—inflationary bubbles. The speculative inflationary bubble created by the Federal Reserve during the 1990s caused our domestic stock market boom, just as the speculative bubble it created in the late 1920s did, and with the same delayed deflationary result. Many Americans who temporarily felt enriched while the stock market soared felt the pain of plummeting stock prices. But this time around, Americans are not alone. Many foreigners also hold U.S. government bonds and securities of American companies. As security prices and bonds fall because of the weakening dollar in the international market, foreign holders of these bonds and equities will be strongly motivated to sell their U.S. holdings and invest their funds in bonds and equities denominated in foreign currencies that are rising relative to the dollar, or they will invest in gold.

As I write, the euro, which is partially backed by gold, is strengthening relative to the dollar. The Swiss franc is also strengthening. And over the last year, gold has risen from $256 an ounce to over $350. People who worry about the declining value of the dollar—as the Fed turns to new waves of monetary creation in a vain attempt to stave off the inescapable deflationary pressures that always follow inflationary central bank polices—will increasingly turn to "safe havens" denominated in stronger foreign currencies or gold.

The resulting free-market changes in relative prices are what cause central bankers all over the world to fear and detest the discipline that a gold-based money system imposes on them. This explains why governments all over the world impose fiat money on their citizens so they will not have the legal right to exchange government-issued money for gold.

But some governments are beginning to change policies. For instance, China, which has a fiat currency, recently allowed Chinese citizens to purchase gold in the free market. And some Arab nations are now in the process of instituting a gold-based monetary unit, the dinar, which is to be used in settling international payments among Arab nations. Who knows? These changes could bring pressure on the United States to return to a gold-based dollar. This would be good news because—as I have long taught my students in economics and money and banking courses—"Power is where the gold is." If the civil rulers have a monopoly on gold (as existed in the United States of America from 1933 [FDR] until 1973), then power rests in the hands of civil rulers. But when gold is widely held by the people, then power rests in the hands of the public, and they are then able to limit the power wielded by civil rulers.

But one thing is still missing in our country; it is this: American citizens still do not have the power to overrule the grandiose spending plans of rulers based on fiat money; that is, they still do not have the legal right to "cash out" of their total dollar holdings whenever they wish. The only thing they can do is to buy something from someone else who is

still willing to hold the fiat dollars created by the Federal Reserve. This applies no discipline on civil rulers. What is still needed, then, is to denominate the dollar legally in gold and thereby restore to American citizens the crucially important right to force the Treasury and the banks to "cough up" gold in exchange for Federal Reserve notes upon demand. This would allow citizens to stop using "play money" and escape to the safe haven of gold. Remember the maxim, "Power is where the gold is." And then ask yourself, "Is it better for such power to rest in the hands of widely dispersed citizens all over the country? Or is it better to continue as we do today, where the official ownership of gold rests in the hands of the central government? And, before you answer, remember that the Federal Reserve Bank has, in 90 years of operation, never been audited.

Somehow American citizens must be rescued from the open-ended taxing and spending powers that our political rulers are able to wield against us, thus undermining our God-given freedom and self-responsibility. What better way to do this than by returning to the principles of limited government as expressed in the Articles of Confederation? Let us impose a firm limit on taxation that will keep voracious government bureaucracies "lean and hungry," the way protective watchdogs should be. Why not renew the very workable system of "requisitions" that Patrick Henry so loved about the articles? That is, let us once again set up the states as a protective barrier between the people and the central government.

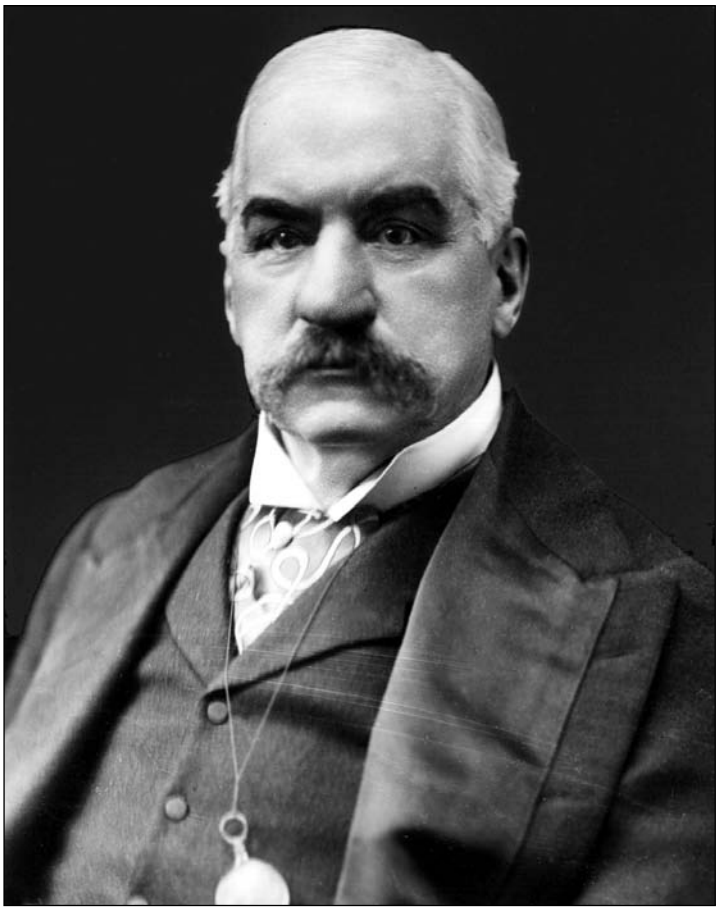
Then, let us also eliminate the Federal Reserve and return to a sound money system. In short, let us return to a gold-coin monetary system and to a banking system that is not based on fractional reserves. Basically, we need a banking system based on 100-percent reserves, like the savings and loan associations and savings banks were before they were brought into the Federal Reserve System.

A Historical Example of Central Bank Collusion: 1924-1929

After World War I, England attempted to return to a gold standard, but in doing so the monetary authority pegged the pound at the prewar price, which did not reflect the wartime monetary inflation, and the higher price levels that followed. The result was that British citizens started using pounds to purchase American bonds to receive higher interest. This generated a flow of gold from Britain to the United States. So, in 1924 Montagu Norman, president of the Bank of England, invited Benjamin Strong, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, who at that time served as head of the Federal Reserve System, to visit him in London. Strong was a protégé of J.P. Morgan and, going back to the mid-1800s, the House of Morgan has had longtime ties to the Rothschild international banking interests in England.

When Strong arrived in London, Norman explained the unwanted loss of gold and asked Strong to follow a "loose" monetary policy to make interest rates fall in America. Strong agreed and is reputed to have quipped, "We will give a '*coup de* whiskey' to the stock market." This collusive meeting of central bankers was the beginning of the deliberately induced stock market bubble of 1924, which ended on "Black Thursday," in October 1929. The stage for the stock market crash was finally set when the Federal Reserve Board suddenly raised the "discount rate" by a massive 20 percent (from 5 percent to 6 percent) in August, 1929. The FRB raised the discount rate because board members had become alarmed at the intense speculative fever their planned monetary inflation had generated. Note: While central bankers can pump new, unearned money into the economy, they cannot control where it will be spent. Much of the new money ends up in the stock market and in real estate during inflationary bubbles.

Many textbooks blame the speculative fever of the Roaring '20s on the obsessive greediness of the business community, thus artfully diverting rightful blame from the Federal Reserve Board for purposely engineering an infla-



The Federal Reserve System *was conceived in 1910 by a group of notorious robber barons at a then-secret meeting at J.P. Morgan's estate. (Morgan is shown above.) The Rothschilds are connected to the Bank of England, and the London banking houses, which ultimately control the Federal Reserve banks through their holdings of bank stock and their subsidiary firms in New York. The two principal Rothschild representatives in New York, J.P. Morgan Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were the firms which set up the Jekyll Island Conference at which the Federal Reserve Act was drafted, who directed the subsequent successful campaign to have the plan enacted into law by Congress, and who purchased the controlling amounts of stock in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in 1914.*

tionary monetary policy that could only lead to a harmful deflationary crash when a proximate cause was triggered to set the crash in motion. It was the planned inflationary monetary boom of 1924-1929 that set up the house of cards so it was ready to tumble, but it was the massive 20 percent increase in the discount rate that actually triggered the crash of 1929. It is important to remember that all of these adverse effects were the result of international monetary collusion between the FRB and a foreign central bank, the Bank of England.

Col. Curtis B. Dall, author of *FDR, My Exploited Father-in-Law,* claimed that the stock market crash of 1929 was planned by a hidden coalition of foreign and domestic interests to create an artificial crisis designed to profit foreign interests who directed their domestic partners here in America. Dall, being a stockbroker with high-level political connections and having close ties with many of the movers and shakers of the time, was very much in tune with hidden forces behind the scenes. When the crash was induced, the Federal Reserve Board then followed a perverse monetary policy by further restricting the money supply. This made the deflationary phase of the business cycle even worse. Fed officials belatedly admitted that this was a mistaken monetary policy from which they learned a lesson. Non-skeptics readily accept the explanation that practical men of the world with many years of financial experience could honestly make such basic mistakes. But think about it, even neophytes who get entry jobs as runners at the stock exchanges quickly learn that cuts in the discount rate spur stock prices upward and that increases serve to push them downward. Are we to believe that the highly experienced financiers who run the Federal Reserve knew less in 1929 about the effect of interest rates than neophytes? Skeptics tend to believe that the effects of such choices in monetary policy and interest levels can be readily predicted, so take your choice.

When the crash was induced, the Federal Reserve Board followed a perverse monetary policy by further restricting the money supply. This made the deflationary phase of the business cycle even worse.

Here is what Dall wrote:

> Two elements were quite noticeable in the Depression. One was the hopeful constructive forces, the other representing the forces of destruction—destruction for profit, may I say.
>
> After confidence was duly shaken, on October 24, 1929, the destruction had to be made deeper, so that the insiders could ultimately reap a substantial harvest before the signal was given for the beginning of operation "reacquisition."
>
> Of course, it would be most important for us to learn who called the "play" of October 24, 1929. Probably the actual date was accidental, though the month was evidently selected for the sudden withdrawal of the normal supply of credit. My guess is that "the signal" came from abroad. Obviously, much informed selling and short selling of stocks came before the actual crash itself, as well as after it, on rallies. The feeling around the Street, in succeeding months, was that there were, in particular, three large short-sellers of stock, allegedly, Tom Bragg, Ben Smith and Joe Kennedy.
>
> If the all-powerful European-American money-power group decided that the time was ripe for them to tear down the price structure of stocks hither and yon, for a real worthwhile profit, a real "shearing," as it were, and to eliminate President Herbert Hoover in so doing, they would not dare to pick a Rothschild, a Sasoon, a Warburg, a Sieff, a Morgan, a Montefiore, a Schiff or a Whitney to wield "the clippers." That not-so-delicate task, on the downside, must be handled by others, by a front detached, but nevertheless quite reliable. Therefore, what better front could be provided for their extensive stock operations on the short side than whistle up some "acceptable," aggressive Irishmen to be aided by others in leading the shearing of the public?[5]

The most accurate statement that can be made about the Federal Reserve is that, since its birth in 1913, economic boom/bust cycles have been even more numerous and much more severe than before. What better reason can we find for terminating this ultra-expensive and economically deleterious tool of centralized monetary control?

An Update to 1985-1987

Now let us turn to the fall of 1985, when the "Group of Five" (U.S.A., Britain, France, West Germany and Japan) met in Japan and announced that they would engage in "international monetary cooperation" with the objective of lowering interest rates in the United States. I took the *Wall Street Journal* clipping that carried the announcement and explained it to my students. I said:

> Look what our monetary authorities are doing. Under the guise of "international monetary cooperation" they are recreating the exact scenario that Benjamin Strong did in 1924 when he agreed with Montagu Norman, head of the Bank of England, to follow a "loose" monetary policy in the United States to help Britain stay on the gold reserve standard. This is the beginning of a stock market boom that will probably end the same way the one ended in 1929. Back then it took about five years for the boom to end in a crash. Who can say how long this one will last? My guess is that the boom-bust will occur in a shorter time span because of the speedier communications we now have in this computer age. (See my "Two Crashes: 1929-1987, and another one coming?")

Two years later (August, 1987), the Federal Reserve Board once again raised the discount rate by a whopping 20 percent, from five-percent to six-percent. I was also teaching a course in Investments that year, so I explained how changes in the discount rate affects prices in the stock market. Then I said, "This is the beginning of a bear market." About 10 days later, on October 19, 1987, the Dow Jones Industrial Average dropped an unprecedented 528 points. (There is usually a delay between announcements of cuts in discount rates and the following price action in the market place.) Since the 1987 crash, the Federal Reserve Board has quietly been pumping new money into the market whenever stock prices slump, while publicly presenting itself as following a non-inflationary monetary policy. It was this constant FRB creation of new

fiat money to sustain the stock market that created the speculative bubble of the 1990s and the subsequent bear market we are now experiencing.

Gold-Coin Standard

It is not absolutely necessary to do away with the Federal Reserve in order to return to a gold-coin standard that guarantees citizens the right to convert paper money into gold coins upon demand. But it is certainly prudent to eliminate the FRB when setting up a gold standard. Why? Because the Federal Reserve, like all central banks, has a natural antipathy to being subjected to the financial discipline that a gold-coin standard imposes on bureaucratic money controllers. It simply runs against their nature of wanting to be in control of the people rather than being controlled by the people. Remember the maxim, "Power is where the gold is." It is not at all incorrect to state that the Federal Reserve and central banks in other countries cooperated (conspired?) in undermining the gold standard with intent to impose fiat money standards on the people.

There are certainly many banks in our country that can stand in the gap to fulfill, in the competitive free market, and at lower costs, the current functions of the Federal Reserve. I, for one, would place much more confidence in a truly competitive private banking system than in a government-created central bank monopoly. Harmful monopolistic control of the monetary system is absent in a free-banking system with no central bank. In addition, the prohibition of fractional-reserve banking puts borrowers on the same footing as savers. How? It prevents borrowers from obtaining newly created, unearned money from bankers. Thus, borrowers are not able to obtain unearned money to spend in competition with the earned money that savers must rely on. This, then, would be truly honest banking with truly honest money.

PLEASE POST IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT

issued April 5, 1933

all persons are required to deliver

ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, 1933

all GOLD COIN, GOLD BULLION, AND GOLD CERTIFICATES now owned by them to a Federal Reserve Bank, branch or agency, or to any member bank of the Federal Reserve System.

Executive Order

FORBIDDING THE HOARDING F GOLD COINS, GOLD BULLION AND GOLD CERTIFICATES.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended by Section 2 of the Act of March 9, 1933, entitled "An Act to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes", in which amendatory Act of Congress declared that a serious emergency exists, I Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do declare that said national emergency still continues to exist and pursuant to said section do hereby prohibit the hoarding of gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates within the continental United States by individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations and hereby prescribe the following regulation for carrying out the purposes of this order:

Section 1. For the purposes of this regulation, the term "hoarding" means the withdrawal of and withholding of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates for the recognized and customary channels of trade. The term "person" means any individual, partnership or association or corporation.

Section 2. All persons are hereby required to deliver on or before May 1, 1933, to a Federal reserve bank or a branch or agency thereof or to any member bank of the Federal reserve System all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates now owned by them or coming into their ownership on or before April 28, 1933 except the following:

(a) Such amount of gold as may be required for legitimate and customary use in industry, profession or art within a reasonable time, including gold prior to refining and stocks of gold in reasonable amounts for the usual trade requirements of owners mining and refining such gold.

(b) Gold coins and gold certificates in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate $100.00 belonging to any one person.; and gold coins having a recognized social value to collectors of rare and unusual coins.

(c) Gold coin or bullion earmarked or held in trust for a recognized foreign central bank or the Bank for International Settlements.

(d) Gold coin and bullion licensed for other property transactions (not involving hoarding) including gold coin and bullion imported for reexport or held pending action on applications for export licenses.

Section 3. Until otherwise ordered any person becoming the owner of any gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates after April 28, 1933, shall, within three days after receipt thereof, deliver the same in the manner prescribed in Section 2; unless such gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates are held for any of the purposes specified in paragraph (d) of Section 2 and the person holding it is, with respect to such gold coin or bullion, a licensee or applicant for license pending action thereon.

Section 4. Upon receipt of gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates delivered to it in accordance with Sections 2 or 3, the Federal reserve bank or member bank will pay therefor an equivalent amount of any other form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States.

Section 5. Member banks shall deliver all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates owned or received by them (other than as exempted under the provisions of Section 2) to the Federal reserve banks of their respective districts and receive credit or payment therefor.

Section 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, out of the sum made available to the President by Section 501 of the Act of March 9, 1933, will in all proper cases pay the reasonable costs of transportation of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates delivered to a member bank or Federal reserve bank in accordance with Sections 2, 3, or 5 hereof, including the cost of insurance, protection, and such other incidental costs as may be necessary, upon production of satisfactory evidence of such costs. Voucher forms for this purpose may be procured from Federal reserve banks.

Section 7. In cases where the delivery of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates by the owners thereof within the time set forth above will involve extraordinary hardship or difficulty, the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend the time within which such delivery must be made. Applications for such extensions must be made in writing under oath, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and filed with a Federal reserve bank. Each application must state the date to which the extension is desired, the amount and location of the gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates in respect of such application i made and the facts showing extension to be necessary to avoid unnecessary hardship or difficulty.

Section 8. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to issue such further regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this order and to issue licenses thereunder, through such officers or agencies as he may designate, including licenses permitting the Federal reserve banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System, in return for an equivalent amount of other coin, currency or credit, to deliver, earmark or hold in trust gold coin and bullion to or for persons showing the need for the same for any of the purposed specified in paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) of Section 2 of these regulations.

Section 9. Whoever willfully violates any provision of this Executive Order or of these regulations or of any rule, regulation or license issues thereunder may be fines not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both; and any officer, director or agent of any corporation, who knowingly participates in any such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment or both.

This order and these regulation may be modified or revoked at any time.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE
April 5, 1933

For Further Information Consult Your Local Bank

GOLD CERTIFICATES may be identified by the words "GOLD CERTIFICATE" appearing thereon. The serial number and the Treasury seal on the face of a GOLD CERTIFICATE are printed in YELLOW. Be careful not to confuse GOLD CERTIFICATES with other issues which are redeemable in gold but which are not GOLD CERTIFICATES. Federal reserve Notes and United States Notes are "redeemable in gold" but are not "GOLD CERTIFICATES" and are not required to be surrendered.

Special attention is directed to the exceptions allowed under Section 2 of the Executive Order

CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER
$10,000 fine or 10 years imprisonment, or both, as provided in Section 9 of the order

Secretary of the Treasury.

Besides being robbery, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's gold confiscation *scheme simply did not work. The price of gold was increased from $20.67 to $35 per ounce, a 69 percent increase, but the domestic price level increased only 7 percent between 1933 and 1934, and over the rest of the decade it hardly increased at all. Devaluation provoked retaliation by other countries, strangling international trade and throwing the economy further into depression. Above, a copy of FDR's infamous gold theft order.*

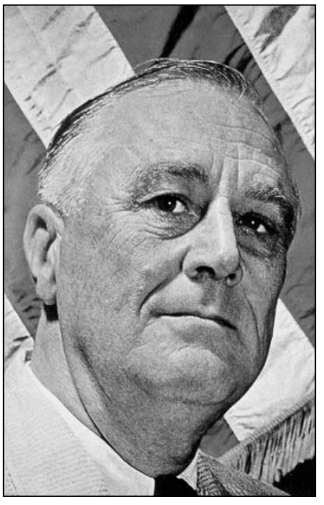
In short, in a money and banking system without a central bank—and on a gold-coin standard, along with silver being used for subsidiary coins—all banks would simply operate as "warehousing institutions to hold people's savings and checking deposits (similar to savings and loan companies and savings banks which do not have the legal power to create money when extending loans.) Such a system would be truly non-inflationary and, in the absence of a central bank, would faithfully protect the purchasing power of the

dollar. Remember that, under the regime of the Federal Reserve, we have seen the purchasing value of the 1940 dollar drop to less than four cents—a loss of 96 percent.

How to Return to a Gold-Coin Standard

Returning to a gold-coin standard is a very simple process. We have two historical precedents: Our first return to a gold-coin standard was efficiently accomplished after President Jackson vetoed the recharter bill for the Second Bank of the United States in the 1830s. A return to gold-based money was repeated when we re-instituted the gold standard in 1879. Both times results were salutary, with a subsequent inflow of gold from overseas and increased investment and expanding economic activity domestically.

One way of returning to a gold-coin standard would be to choose a general price level from some date in the past, and then adjust current prices so debtors and creditors maintain the same relative position before and after the current price change. For instance, if prices today were 25 times higher than on the date chosen in the past, current prices would be divided by 25, and the gold-content of the dollar would be adjusted accordingly. People's savings and incomes would be lower in dollar amounts, but so would their liabilities and the prices they paid for goods and services in the marketplace. This is a statistical process that can be done quite easily. Doing this would wring out the artificial price stimulation that decades of monetary inflation have generated.



FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT
Ordered the confiscation of private stores of gold.

An alternative method would be to work with the current general price level (and the monetary inflation that produced it), but only after letting the price of gold float freely for some months without the manipulation of gold prices that the Federal Reserve and other central banks throughout the world have been engaging in for some decades. This would allow the price of gold to seek its true free-market price by recognizing the hidden forces of monetary inflation and manipulation that the monetary authorities have been effectively hiding from the public through doctored-up consumer price indexes. Then the gold content of newly minted coins could be determined relative to the honest market price of gold.

All that is needed to make a change is to set a date to close down and liquidate the FRB some months in advance. Various private banks would jump at the opportunity to provide competitive services to those now offered by the FRB; and competition would bring with it unforeseen cost-saving innovations. Remember, the Second Bank of the United States was closed down in the 1830s, and the results were very good. Should we expect less today?

I have always warned my students that they cannot safely put their trust in civil rulers because rulers lie, for political and other reasons. Especially, civil rulers cannot be trusted when it comes to money, for history has proven them to be inveterate debauchers of the people's currency. The important thing is to make the change in order to relieve American citizens from the present unconstitutional tyranny of having their monetary unit centrally controlled and steadily debauched at the will of a bureaucratic financial/political oligarchy that does not have the best interest of the common people at heart.

The great, great benefit of a true gold-coin standard is that it puts effective control of money back into the hands of widely dispersed individuals—exactly where it belongs—and out of the hands of centralized controllers who in the past, and up to the present day, have inflicted much harm on our economic and political freedom. With a gold-coin standard, individual citizens would once again have the legal right and the financial ability, as individuals acting unilaterally, to overrule the grandiose deficit-spending plans of civil rulers (See my *God, Gold, and Civil Government*, Chapter 6, entitled "All About Gold," 101-125). The 20th century was a century of constant wars and covert machinations by hidden powers (Eph. 6:12) leading to domestic and international political tyranny. With a gold-coin standard, the 21st century would promise to be a century of widespread peace and prosperity for the people because their savings, the monetary value of their hard-earned wealth, and the purchasing power of the dollar would all be protected from being plundered by out-of-control politicians and their hired bureaucrats.

Could there be a greater joy in this sinful world than for our monetary system to be founded on a true gold-coin standard? ❖

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Tom Rose is a retired professor of economics, Grove City College, Pennsylvania and a member of the National Reform Association Board of Directors. He is the author of seven books and hundreds of articles dealing with economic and political issues. Rose's latest book is *Reclaiming the American Dream by Reconstructing the American Republic*, which can be found online at www.amazon.com.

Stabbed in the Back:
The Saga of the *USS Liberty*

PART I

The following (two-part) article is inspired by and dedicated to the incessant effort of a group of individuals, some historians, some journalists and many others who were participants in a tragic event, all trying to bring to light the hellish truth lived by some of them, the truth that the U.S. government and other parties want to be kept away from the word. The story presented here is one of ever-increasing controversy in the recent history of the United States, and it is, indeed, very little known. And you will see why.

By Romeo Stana

It turns out that Israel's unprovoked and murderous attack on the *USS Liberty* was watched by a U.S. submarine and a U.S. surveillance plane. For different reasons—most often some special interests—many events get very little publicity, and, as a result, they remain largely unknown outside a small group of insiders.

Fortunately, recently, largely due to the Internet, the task of the history manipulators has become increasingly difficult: one can get access to various opinions (obviously labeled by the "official" historians as "non-conformist" or, even worse, "Revisionist") presenting facts and arguing versions in contradiction with the ones *à la mode*.

I do not believe in blind faith. History is not a dogma. Any argument must be heard irrespective of the fact that trying to find the truth may bode ill for some group or another.

It happened in the month of June, some 36 years ago. I remember it, watching recently on the *History Channel* a rebroadcast of a documentary produced two years ago by *CBS News*. The movie was shown on TV in spite of the opposition of Israel's embassy and the strident protests of various pro-Israel groups culminating with that of the Committee for Accuracy in Middle East Reporting in America, a powerful Israeli arm in Washington that accused the individuals depicted in the movie and *CBS News* of producing a "propaganda-laden bogus history," deliberately distorted and anti-Semitic. And all this because the documentary presents the point of view of participants in that tragedy and not the watered-down version embraced by the U.S. and Israeli governments and given for public consumption (and even that in small portions). The truth can be hurtful.

Blitzkrieg

June 5, 1967

"The spirit of Israeli heroes accompanies us to battle. . . . From Joshua Bin-Nun [to] King David, the Maccabees and the fighters of 1948 and 1956, we shall draw the strength and courage to strike the Egyptians who threaten our safety, our independence and our future. Fly, soar at the enemy, destroy him and scatter him throughout the desert so that Israel may live, secure in its land, for generations."[1]

With those words of encouragement from Maj. Gen. Motti Hod, commander-in-chief of the Israeli Air Force (IAF), what would be known as the Six Day War commenced.

7:10 a.m.—The air attack against Egypt starts.

7:50 a.m.—Operation "Red Sheet" is launched. Gen. Tal's *Ugadah* (an expanded division, for special operations) crosses the Egyptian border in two places: Nahal Oz and Khan (Yumis).

12:30 p.m.—Jordan is attacked. IAF launches an air raid on airports in Mafraq and Amman, followed by another one at 1:10 pm.

2:24 p.m.—The 161st battalion of the Jerusalem brigade, under Lt. Col. Asher Dreifin, attacks the West Bank, Palestine.

USS Liberty is south of Sicily heading east at 17 knots, almost the maximum speed, toward her destination. . . .

June 6, 1967

2:10 p.m.—The 66th battalion, under Maj. Yosef "Yossi" Yoffe, attacks East Jerusalem. The occupation of the Sinai Peninsula continues.

USS Liberty continues her inexorable journey in the eastern Mediterranean, toward Port Said.

June 7, 1967

9:45 a.m.—The final assault against East Jerusalem begins. In a short time it is occupied.

The only Israeli enemy relatively unscathed is Syria; she can launch an attack using the Golan Heights as a spearhead, so Israel is poised to attack her. This has to be done quickly because both the United States and the Soviet Union exert pressure in the UN for the signing of a cease-fire on June 9.

The attack on Syria is planned for the fateful day of June 8 at 11:30 a.m.

USS Liberty is less than 10 hours away from the conflict zone.

June 8, 1967

9:00 a.m.—The attack on Syria is postponed: Israel will invade Syria at 11:30 a.m., June 9.

The Road to Perdition

May 1967

USS Liberty is sailing at a snail's pace of four knots back and forth, north-south, off the west coast of Africa, eavesdropping on the bloody war in the Congo.

Of the famous Liberty ship class, the *USS Liberty* saw action in World War II as a transport in Pacific. During the Korean War she crossed the Pacific Ocean 18 times as a transport and support vessel. Rusty and tired, *Liberty* was mothballed in 1958, only to be brought back into action during the Cold War: in 1964, repaired and refitted, she returns as *USS Liberty GTR-5* (auxiliary General Technological Research vessel). She is 455 feet long and has a displacement of 10,400 tons, with two masts. The only weapons on deck are four .50-caliber machineguns, two at stern and two at bow, able to fire less than two miles away. The "GTR-5" designation is painted in 10-foot white letters on both sides at the bow, and the name *Liberty* on both sides at the stern. She is flying a standard American flag, five feet by eight feet.

The declared scope of her activity was "scientific research," a nice euphemism for electronic espionage, SIGINT (SIGnal INTelligence). Formally, in the Mediterranean, *Liberty* belongs to the Sixth Fleet, but practically she is under direct orders of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) under the National Security Agency (NSA), an organization so secret that the insiders used to joke about it as *No Such Agency*. For this reason *USS Liberty*, code named *Rockstar*, was a phantom ship: only a handful of people outside the NSA knew her location and destination. Of the 294 crewmembers, several dozen were from the Naval Security Group and were working under the deck, in quarters that were off limits for anybody else, including the Navy skipper, Cmdr. William L. McGonagle.

If, as stated, her armament was not much, *Liberty*'s electronic equipment was top notch. The deck was full with over 45 antennae of all types. At the stern, on a elevated platform, it had an 18-foot dish antenna, the *moon-bounce dish* with which *Liberty* could communicate directly, using a signal bounced off the lunar surface, with NSA HQ in Fort Meade, Maryland. This forest of antennae gave *Liberty* a unique silhouette, making her unmistakable for any other ship. In Adm. Thomas Moorer's words: "I have spent a large part of my life flying over the oceans and identifying ships, and this ship was perhaps the easiest ship to identify of any that was listed in the U.S. Navy. Equipped with antennae from bow to stern, pointing in every direction, it reminded one of a large, vigorous lobster and had a 'look' that made it extremely easy to recognize. . . ."[2]

On May 23, 1967, *Liberty* is at anchor in Abidjan, the capital of Ivory Coast in West Africa. At 8:20 p.m. the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) send a flash message to the *Liberty*: "Make immediate preparations to get under way. When ready for sea ASAP depart port Abidjan and proceed best possible speed to Rota, Spain to load technical support material and supplies. When ready for sea proceed to operating area off Port Said. Specific orders will follow."[3]

Initially, the "operating area" was well over 100 miles from the Israel-Egypt border. But on May 30 new orders from JCS established the "operating area" in the eastern Mediterranean and ordered *Liberty* to patrol back-and-forth at only 13 miles off the Gaza Strip, Palestine.

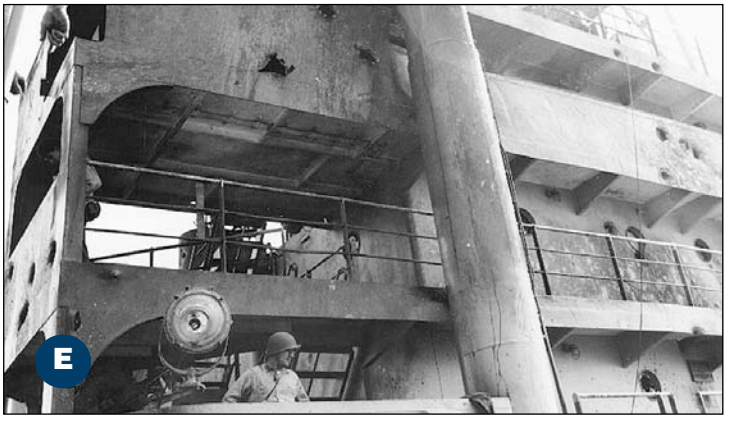
Steaming at full speed, *Liberty* reaches Rota on the first of June. She was readied quickly, and the next day she rushed toward her date with destiny. *Liberty* sailed at 17 knots through the Strait of Gibraltar. From here she pushed east, paralleling the North African coastline no closer than 13 miles from the shore.

On June 5 *Liberty* is south of Sicily when Israel attacks Egypt. For the *Liberty* crew the news is hardly a surprise, only an extra reason for concern. McGonagle sends a message to Vice Admiral William I. Martin, the commander of the Sixth Fleet (COMSIXTHFLT) in the Mediterranean (as mentioned, theoretically *Liberty* was under the command of the fleet), asking for a destroyer as an escort. The answer arrives the next day, June 6, uncharacteristically fast, one might say: "*Liberty* is a clearly marked U.S. ship in international waters, not a participant in the conflict and not a reasonable subject for attack by any nation."[4] In the unlikely event of an inadvertent attack, he promised, jet fighters from the Sixth Fleet carrier force could be overhead in less than 10 minutes. Besides, he concluded, every commanding officer had authority to withdraw from danger. Request for escort denied.[5]

June 7 is a sunny and clear day with a calm sea under a light breeze. *Liberty* is less than 10 hours from her destination, rushing east. The few vessels in sight were running in the opposite direction. A hilarious moment was when the crew heard a radio commentator quoting an official assuring the mass media that "no American ship is within 300 miles of the fighting."[6]

Capt. McGonagle, concerned about the proximity to the conflict, considers the possibility of exercising his prerogatives to move the ship out of danger. He asks the opinion of the chief of the electronic interceptions, Lt. Cmdr. Dave Lewis, who tells him that the interceptions in the UHF band (ultrahigh frequency, the one mostly used by the combatants) has to be done in line-of-sight mode. If the ship moves over the horizon line the mission will be compromised 80 percent. McGonagle considered the matter for several minutes. "OK," he said. "We'll go all the way in."[7]

JCS, on the other hand, decides it is too dangerous to place the vessel so close to the conflict zone. Three messages are sent by JCS and COMSIXTHFLT repositioning *Liberty*, first at over



Clockwise from upper left: *(A) The* USS Liberty *at dock, Portsmouth Naval Station, October, 1966. (B) The strewn wreckage in* Liberty*'s engine room made it near impossible for crewmen to move about, let alone keep the engines running. (C) Almost all of* Liberty*'s surviving crewmembers required medical attention of some type or another—134 were wounded; 57 died from the attack. (D) The huge hole from an Israeli torpedo is displayed. It was amazing* Liberty *did not sink—a testament to the bravery and sheer willpower of her crew. (E) The holes in the bridge area made from 50 mm Israeli cannon fire can clearly be seen. The Israeli brass wanted* Liberty*'s bridge officers dead. In the end, napalm, torpedoes and cannon fire failed to send the lightly armed* Liberty *to the bottom of the sea.*

20 miles and then at over 100 miles from the shore (at 11:30 p.m. on June 7, 1:10 a.m. and 9:17 a.m. on June 8). All three are misrouted and will not reach *Liberty*.[8] The messages will reach her on June 9, one day too late.

In the night of June 7 the radar on *Liberty* detects overhead a reconnaissance jet plane with radar and probably infrared cameras on board, circling the ship several times.

Thursday, June 8, 1967

5:55 a.m.—Clear sky, a constant eight knots wind. *Liberty* is passing the town of El Arish in the Sinai Desert. At 4,000 feet above, it is overflown by an IAF reconnaissance plane. From it, Comm. Uri Meretz, a naval observer, reports to *Stella Maris*, the Naval Control Center in Haifa: "What we could see were the letters written on that ship, and we gave these letters to ground control." The letters were "GTR-5," *Liberty*'s identification code.[9]

At naval headquarters the location of the ship is marked with a red peg, meaning "unidentified," on the control board. Research in *Jane's Fighting Ships* reveals the ship's identity as "the electromagnetic audio-surveillance ship of the United States, the *Liberty*." The marker was changed to green for "neutral."[10]

During the morning, *Liberty* was "visited" at about 30-minute intervals. Once an IAF *Noratlas Nord* 2501 "flying boxcar" circles the ship and heads for Sinai. "It had a big star of David on it, and it was flying just a little bit above our mast," recalled crew member Larry Weaver. "They had seen the ship's markings and the American flag. There's no question about it."[11]

CMDR. BILL McGONAGLE

Wounded, he remained at his station and continued to command his foundering ship for more than 17 hours.

8:50 a.m.—*Liberty* reaches Point Alpha (the easternmost point of her patrol), makes a sharp turn west toward Port Said and takes a course paralleling the coast at 13 miles off it (the territorial waters are 12 miles for Egypt and 6 miles for Israel) and slows down to five knots. Shortly after that a jet plane flew a semicircle over her and headed for Gaza. As the plane passed, the third officer checked the flag making sure that it was flying clear.[12]

9:30 a.m.—*Liberty* is off El Arish. The minaret is visible with the naked eye. Unbeknownst to its crew, *Liberty* was witnessing a horrifying crime. Near the minaret, Israeli soldiers were involved in a bestial slaughter.[13]

10:00 a.m.—Two Mirage III fighters, without identifying marks, circled the ship close enough for the rockets on their pylons to be counted and to see the pilots in the cockpits. They were heard by the technicians on the *Liberty* reporting to their headquarters that the ship was flying the U.S. flag.[14]

10:30 a.m.—The "flying boxcar" returned, circled the ship and made a masthead height pass over the ship. It was so low the camera ports were visible. McGonagle remarked: "It's good they're checking us out this carefully. This way there won't be any mistakes."[15]

The flag was checked numerous times. The wind was averaging over five knots, more than enough to keep it flying.

The "flying boxcar" returned periodically, at 11:00 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 12:15 p.m. and 12:45 p.m.

11:00 a.m.—In Haifa, at Stella Maris Naval HQ, Capt. Avraham Lunz's shift ends. *In accordance with the procedures* [Emphasis mine.—RS.], he removes the green marker identifying *Liberty* as neutral from the map because *it was five hours old and no longer accurate* [Emphasis mine.—RS.].[16]

And we are to believe this. In wartime a senior officer picks up his "toys" and leaves without telling anything to his replacement.

11:24 a.m.—*USS Liberty* is again right off El Arish, heading east at the same snail's pace of five knots. An explosion takes place in El Arish of unclear causes. The blast is heard on board the *Liberty*, which soon reaches Point Alpha, and makes a 238-degree turn heading toward Port Said.

An army commander sent a dispatch to the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) General Staff Headquarters in Tel Aviv reporting a naval bombardment on El Arish. The General Staff sent a note to the naval headquarters: "The coast is being shelled and you—the navy—have done nothing."[17]

12:05 p.m.—Luntz's replacement in the operations room, Capt. Izzy Rahov (the one who wasn't informed about the "red" and then "green" markers) didn't hesitate any longer. He dispatched three torpedo boats of the 914th squadron, code named Pagoda, to find the culprit and destroy it.[18] The torpedo boats left at full speed from Ashdod, some 50 miles from *Liberty*.

1:41 p.m.—On board *T-204*, the flagship of the formation, Ensign Aharon Yifrah, the combat officer, tells his skipper, Cmdr. Moshe Oren, he sighted an unidentified ship, northeast of El Arish, 22 miles away [this is extremely interesting, considering that, at the reduced height of the torpedo boat, due to the Earth's curvature, his type of radar could only "reach" 15-18 miles, RS] speeding toward Egypt at 30 knots. [*Liberty*'s maximum speed was 18 knots.—RS.] Under this condition, the torpedo boats could not intercept the running vessel before it reached Egypt, and Rahov asked the Israeli Air Force (IAF) for help. Miraj III fighters were diverted north from the Suez Canal zone. They found a ship "gray with two guns [*sic*] in the forecastle, a mast and a funnel."[19]

1:58 p.m.—The planes received the order to attack [the ship].

The Assassination

On board *Liberty* there is normal activity. Many crewmembers finished their shifts and were sunbathing on deck.

The fighter planes struck without any warning. The ship is

sprayed with rockets and 30 mm armor-piercing gun shells, which turn the deck and the hull into Swiss cheese. The second plane destroyed practically all the ship's antennae. On deck, Lt. Painter observed that the planes had "absolutely no markings," so their identity was unknown.[20] This is a war crime and not the only one perpetrated by Israel against the *Liberty*.

Blood, dead, wounded (including McGonagle) all over. The deck is engulfed in flames. This frenzied carnage is joined in by slower *Super-Mistère* fighters returning from the Mitla Pass carrying 1,000-lb. bombs and canisters with napalm. The burning jellied gasoline sticks to the skin like a stamp to an envelope, and it trickles down below deck through the holes punctured by the armor-piercing projectiles, transforming the ship's belly into a crematorium.

Above, the Israeli pilots have a field day: "Great! Wonderful! She's burning, she's burning!" exults one of them.[21] Partial transcripts of the discussions between pilots, recently declassified, show that they didn't bother to try to identify the target (they didn't have to, knowing too well who they are attacking) but tried their best to send the ship, with all her crew, to the bottom of the Mediterranean before the arrival of the torpedo boats so they wouldn't have to share the "glory" with the Israeli navy. "It would be a *mitzvah* (blessing) if we can get a flight with iron bombs," the flight leader radioed to the headquarters. "Otherwise, the navy's going to get here, and they're going to do the shooting,"[22] he continued, sorry that he could not apply the *coup de grace.*

Realizing that the Israeli planes destroyed the ship's American flag, McGonagle ordered the signalman to hoist the only one left, a huge holiday ensign flag measuring 13 feet by seven feet.

Radio operators James Halman and Joseph Ward improvised an antenna and tried to signal their desperate situation. Five of the six frequencies used by *Liberty* were jammed by the Israeli planes. Besides this being clear proof of malice— IAF knew exactly that the ship was *Liberty* (in the six hours in which they had *Liberty* under surveillance they have learned almost all the frequencies)—the jamming of the distress frequency of a ship burning and in danger of sinking is another war crime.

Eventually they find an unjammed frequency (because it was not used before), and at 2:09 p.m., *Liberty* transmitted in clear a voice message: "Any station, this is Rockstar [*Liberty*'s voice call sign]. We are under attack by unidentified jet aircraft and require immediate assistance."[23]

The carrier *Saratoga*, operating near Crete, acknowledged the message and promised help. The carrier *America* intercepted the transmission too, launched four Phantom F-4 jets and promised: "Help is on the way."[24]

A flash message is sent to the Pentagon, State Department and White House: "*USS Liberty* reports under attack by unidentified jet aircraft. Have launched strike aircraft to defend ship."[25] The answer came back very quickly and from the mouth of the secretary of defense, Robert McNamara, no less.: "Tell Sixth Fleet to get those aircraft back immediately, and give me a status report."[26]

There were speculations that the planes from *USS America* were armed with nuclear bombs and, not knowing who the attacker was (possibly the Soviets), McNamara didn't wanted to risk a nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union.

Adm. David L. McDonald, chief of naval operations, recalled the planes from a mission that would have saved 25 from death and scores from being wounded.

At 2:25 p.m. after exhausting their ordnance (and most likely intercepting the exchange of messages about "help being on the way") the jets leave the carnage regretting only that they could not sink the *Liberty.*

They left behind nine dead and dozens of wounded.

Unknown to *USS Liberty* and to the Israeli pilots rejoicing after the hecatomb they inflicted, high above them, there were witnesses to the crime.

For all these years NSA has kept the secret that during the attack one of its planes was 18,000 feet overhead and was listening to what was happening below. The secret NSA documents cannot be obtained through the Freedom of Information Act. Only Congress and the White House have access to them, and neither is in a hurry to ask for them.

Two hours before the attack a radio intercept plane, *EC-121*, took off from Athens toward the eastern Mediterranean to patrol back and forth between Crete and El Arish. A couple of hours later a Hebrew linguist on board brings to the chief officer Marvin Nowiki's attention that he "got really odd activity on UHF. They mentioned an American flag." Nowiki tuned his receiver on the proper frequency. "Sure as the devil," said Nowiki, "Israeli aircraft were completing an attack on some object."[27]

On *Liberty* the survivors were fighting frantically to tend to the wounded and put out the fires. Realizing that the Israeli planes destroyed the flag, McGonagle ordered the signalman to hoist the only one left, a huge holiday ensign flag measuring 13 feet by seven feet.

The relative peace does not last long. *Pagoda* is almost in position to fulfill its mission. The three 62-ton torpedo boats are closing in on *Liberty*, at 40 knots, in an attack formation. Each had a crew of 15 and is armed with a 40 mm cannon, four 20 mm cannons and two torpedoes.

As I said, *USS Liberty*, with her forest of antennae pointing in all directions, was practically unmistakable, being, in Adm. Thomas H. Moorer's words, "the ugliest ship in all [the] Navy." Nevertheless, after consulting the *Jane's Fighting Ship* manual, the divisional commander and the commander of a second torpedo boat, came, independently, to the conclusion that the ship in front of them was an Egyptian transport—*El Kasir*.

And we are to believe this too. *El Kasir* has a quarter of *Liberty's* displacement, it's about half her length, with no antennae or other distinctive signs on deck. Not to mention that Israeli intelligence (which, after the war, bragged that it knew all about everything moving, or not, in Egypt) most assuredly knew (and informed the navy of) the positions of the Egyptian ships, including the fact that *El Kasir* was rusting at a dock in Alexandria, not being seaworthy.

And what about the 30 knots speed, at which, allegedly, the ship was running? Where the Israeli officers such idiots as to believe that *El Kasir* (with a maximum speed of 14 knots) could possibly run at 30? It is either *El Kasir* or 30 knots, *tertium non datur*.

Somebody on the *Liberty's* deck opened fire toward the torpedo boats but is stopped immediately by McGonagle. Once in position, the torpedo boats open fire with the cannons using piercing shells to cause damage inside the ship.

Above, in the *EC-121*, Nowiki is again told of activity below and that the American flag was mentioned again. Listening together, they realize that it is another Israeli attack from a naval platform, and the American flag is mentioned several times.

"Stand by for torpedo attack, starboard side," announced McGonagle. The Israelis were ready for the *coup de grace*. At 2:37 p.m. the torpedo boat 203 launched the first torpedo. Four more followed. Had all of them hit, *Liberty* would have been "history." Only one struck, but with devastating effects. Many crew members are killed instantly, many other drowned in the flooded compartments beneath the deck.

USS Liberty transmits desperate "help" messages, rebroadcast by *USS Saratoga*: "Gunboats are approaching now," followed by, "Hit by torpedo starboard side. Listing badly. Need assistance immediately."[28]

After that—silence.

The torpedo boats are circling the wounded ship, without power or rudder, listing nine degrees to starboard, at leisure. They are strafing everything in sight: people, life rafts in their racks, the fire hoses.

3:15 p.m.—McGonagle announced: "Prepare to abandon ship." The life rafts on deck are all destroyed, burned or punctured. The crew put into the water the last three intact rubber rafts tied together. "I watched with horror as the floating life rafts were riddled with holes," said Lt. Lloyd Painter, in charge of evacuation. "No survivors were planned for this day."[29] What does one more war crime matter? Two boats are machine-gunned, the third one is picked up by one of the torpedo boats. It is hard to pretend you don't know who you are attacking when having on board a life raft with the *USS Liberty* markings. The torpedo boats leave the scene.

Two Hornet helicopters, full with armed soldiers, show up, circle the ship, come in for a closer look and then depart.

At last, at 3:45 p.m., the Sixth Fleet launched the second flight in defense of *Liberty*.

Israel realizes that it is about to be caught with its hand in the cookie jar and tries desperately to do damage control. The U.S. naval attaché in Tel Aviv is urgently summoned and is told that an *unidentified* ship [Emphasis mine.—RS.], possibly belonging to the U.S. Navy, was attacked—by mistake.

At 4:14 the U.S. Embassy conveys Israel's apologies to all interested parties.

At 4:32 the torpedo boats returned to *Liberty* and, signaling in English, asked if any help is needed. If this is not beyond *chutzpah* I don't know what else could be. McGonagle signals, short and profane, what they can do with their "help."

At the express order of Lyndon Johnson, Vice Adm. William I. Martin recalls ALL [Emphasis mine.—RS.] planes. Not even one is left to check the ship's status.

Liberty, like a wounded animal, with 32 of the crewmembers killed (two more will die later) and two-thirds wounded, with the executive officer killed and the skipper seriously wounded, is heading slowly north in the night.

June 9, 1967

Sunrise. At 420 miles ESE of Soudha Gulf, Crete, *USS Liberty* meets up with the U.S. destroyers *Davis* and *Massey*.

The life rafts on deck were all destroyed or punctured. The crew put into the water the last three intact rubber rafts. "I watched with horror as the floating life rafts were riddled with holes. . . ."

Epilogue to Part I

On June 8, 1967, Israel committed, in cold blood, a calculated act of war against the United States of America and lived to brag about it. Our "ally" killed 34 and wounded 171 American men. Those are facts. They cannot be challenged. By a miracle the Jewish mini-state did not succeed in sending *Liberty* with all her hands to the bottom of the Mediterranean—getting rid of all witnesses—although she tried her best to do so.

Why did she do it? We will discuss this in Part II. There we will also see the follow-up of this tragic act where the U.S. plays a sinister role.

How many of you knew about this event in American history? And the ones who never heard of it, ask yourselves: why didn't we hear? *Qui prodest* this veil of silence and secrecy surrounding even today the truth about *USS Liberty*? How come Hollywood didn't make a movie with this goldmine subject (regardless of the way you spin it)?

Fortunately, as I said in the beginning, there are enough of those who will not let this subject die, the way 34 of their family died, the family of *USS Liberty*. ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1] Michael B. Oren, *Six Days of War*, Oxford, University Press, 2002, 170.
[2] *American Free Press*, June 23, 2003, B-2.
[3] James Bamford, *Body of Secrets*, First Anchor Books, 2002, 188.
[4] James M. Ennes, Jr., *Assault on Liberty*, Reintree Press, 2002, 38.
[5] *Ibid.*, 39.
[6] *Ibid.*, 41.
[7] *Ibid.*, 44-45.
[8] THE BARNES REVIEW, Vol. I, No. 1, October 1994, 17.
[9] *The Guardian*, Aug. 8, 2001 (Internet).
[10] Michael B. Oren, *The "USS Liberty": Case Closed*, Azure, 2000 (Internet).
[11] *The Guardian*, August 8, 2001 (Internet).
[12, 13, 14, 15] THE BARNES REVIEW, No. 1., October 1944, 18.
[16] Michael B. Oren, *The "USS Liberty": Case Closed*, Azure, 2000 (Internet).
[17, 18, 19] *Ibid.*
[20] James Bamford, *Body of Secrets*, First Anchor Books, 2002, 188.
[21] *Ibid.*, 211.
[22] *Ibid.*, 214.
[23] *Ibid.*, 211.
[24] James M. Ennes, Jr., *Assault on Liberty*, Reintree Press, 2002, 38.
[25, 26] *Ibid.*, 78.
[27] James Bamford, *Body of Secrets*, First Anchor Books, 2002, 213.
[28] James M. Ennes, Jr., *Assault on Liberty*, Reintree Press, 2002, 92.
[29] James Bamford, *Body of Secrets*, First Anchor Books, 2002, 219.

The Knife Twists:
The Saga of the *USS Liberty*

PART II

This is the second part of the Romeo Stana exposé on the *USS Liberty*. We publish this as two separate sections so as to make it easier on the reader, as well as to preserve the natural division at this point. TBR thinks that this piece will become the new Revisionist standard on the brutal, unprovoked and censored attack on the *USS Liberty* and its implications.

By Romeo Stana

On June 8, 1967, the fourth day of the Six Day War, air and naval forces of the Israeli army attacked, in international waters in the eastern Mediterranean, the American radio interception ship *USS Liberty*, which was practically unarmed, killing 34 crew members and wounding another 171 of them.

Those are uncontestable facts. And, indeed, they are not contested by any participant in this conflict: the *Liberty* survivors, the Israeli government or the U.S. government.

Unfortunately, these are the only things the three participants agree upon.

The cardinal point, around which the whole problem is revolving, is disarmingly simple: was this attack a tragic mistake due to an erroneous identification of *Liberty* or a deliberate attack upon a ship that was known to belong to the Navy of the United States, a neutral country in this conflict and, arguably, the "most allied" of Israel's allies?

The Israeli government insisted that it was an error caused primarily by the United States itself, sent condolences to the families of the victims, paid them and the U.S. government reparations (we will see under what conditions) and desires that the "incident" be closed and forgotten.

The U.S. government accepts the Israeli version, conducts for the public eye a selective and biased inquiry whose watered down conclusion is presented as the official U.S. position and does everything for the "incident" to be closed and forgotten: intimidates the witnesses before, during and after the Naval court of inquiry, classifies all important documents as "top secret" putting them away from indiscreet eyes and refuses with obstinacy to clarify some aspects.

The *USS Liberty* survivors do not believe the Israeli version and do not accept the position of the U.S. government. They are convinced the attack was deliberate, executed in cold blood, with ferocity and with the firm determination to sink an American vessel in international waters. They are convinced, also, that the American government has tried, by all means, to cover up the facts, and they are fighting for the "incident" not to be closed or forgotten.

It seems to me that Israel and her knee-jerk supporters are bending backward to hide the truth, and that endeavor not being easy, they came up with different versions of the "incident," varying in time and form from author to author.

It seems to me, considering the pro-Israel-at-any-cost lobby (less strong in '67 than today, but strong nevertheless) that the U.S. government tries to muffle the affair, grabbing, as a blind man onto his cane, on the court of inquiry conclusion and taking a no comment, case closed attitude.

But it is beyond my understanding what possible reason could motivate the *Liberty* survivors to lie, *in corpore* and coherently (with the notable exception of McGonagle, easily understandable and in the end repudiated) as claimed by Israel and her cohorts.

I am entirely on the survivors' side in the struggle against this conspiracy of the coalition abhorrent to nature between the aggressor and the governments in Washington, strongly influ-

enced by the aggressor's acolytes. A conspiracy, unbelievably begun already during the attack, between the criminal intention of Israel to sink the American ship and the criminal indifference of the American administration toward the lives of its young sailors on that ship, deliberately abandoned without defense in front of the Jewish mini-state's fury.

Abandoned

June 8, 1967

2:09 p.m.—"Any station, this is Rockstar. We are under attack by unidentified jet aircraft and require immediate assistance."[1]

Four hundred miles away (30 minutes flight time), off Crete, the Sixth Fleet deployed its Carrier Group 60, comprised of cruiser *Little Rock*, the group's flagship, eight destroyers and carriers *America* and *Saratoga,* having, together, over 160 planes. On board *Little Rock* were Vice Adm. William I. Martin, the commander of the Sixth Fleet and his helper, Rear Adm. Lawrence Geis.

The radio operators on *Saratoga* intercept the message but it is jammed. "Rockstar, this is Schematic [*Saratoga's* code name—RS]," said the *Saratoga* operator. "Say again. You are garbled."[2] Eventually, *Saratoga* received the message, confirmed it and promised assistance. *Saratoga*'s captain, Joe Tully, turned the bow into the wind, relayed the *Liberty*'s message to Vice Adm. Martin and informed him that "I am sending help at once unless otherwise instructed." Martin signaled that he approves the mission and that he'll order *America* to launch help too.[3]

A minute or so later, with the planes still in sight, Tully received an order from his superior officer—Geis—to recall the planes. Tully couldn't do anything and recalled the planes.

2:24 p.m.—Twelve fighter-bomber jets and four tankers (for in-flight refueling) took off from *Saratoga*.

A minute or so later, with the planes still in sight, Tully received an order from Geis to recall the planes. Although puzzled by Geis's decision to cancel the order of Martin—his superior officer—Tully couldn't do anything and recalled the planes. Martin (or Geis?) sends a message for both carriers to launch another rescue flight after 90 minutes.[4]

3:45 p.m.—Both carriers launched planes. Again, several minutes later Geis sent a message ordering the planes recalled. The planes returned to the carriers.[5]

4:00 p.m.—*Liberty*'s crew is asking, desperately, for help: "Flash, flash, flash!" yells Joe Ward, radioman on the ship, frantically into the microphone. "I pass in the blind [meaning he did not know who was picking up the transmission]. We are under attack by aircraft and high-speed surface craft. I say again, flash, flash, flash!"[6] His agonized cry falls on deaf American ears.

Paradoxically, those desperate messages sent "in the blind," obviously intercepted by the Israelis, who knew that help was sent but didn't know (and it was hard to imagine) about the recalls, contributed to Israel's decision not to try to finalize the crime with a new attack and to recognize, willy-nilly, their dirty deed.

As you can see, the Sixth Fleet had all the possibilities to defend *Liberty* and tries to do that twice (if the second launch couldn't do much—the torpedo-boats attack ended at 3:15 p.m., the first one would have been over the *Liberty* in time to stop their massacre). Both attempts were killed in their infancy.

By who? Why?

Ennes's hypothesis was that the planes of the first flight were armed with nuclear weapons (it will be proven later that this was not the case) and that Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara recalled them being afraid that the attacker might be the Soviet Union and not willing to risk a nuclear confrontation with it (we will see that both McNamara and president Johnson knew from the very beginning that the attacker was Israel).

The second flight was recalled because Israel admitted that it attacked the ship "by mistake."[7]

The truth was quite different. And much more disgusting.

On June 9 *USS Liberty* rendezvoused with the Sixth Fleet, and the badly wounded are transported in the hospitals on the carriers. Between them, the highest in rank was Lt. Cmdr. David Lewis, the NSA group chief. Rear Adm. Geis paid him a visit and told him what happened.

The first rescue flight was recalled by direct orders, via radio, from McNamara, who ordered the postponement of a new launch by 90 minutes. When this was launched, Geis informed McNamara, who, immediately, ordered again its cancellation.

Any officer who has doubts about the sanity of an order has the prerogative to ask that the order be confirmed by a higher-ranking officer than the one who gave it first, and Geis did that. As he was questioning an order coming from the secretary of defense, the only one higher in rank was . . . the president. President Johnson came and personally gave, over the radio, the order to recall the plane because "we are not to embarrass an ally."[8] The second flight was recalled.

It seems that Johnson's choice of words was much more cynical: "I don't give a damn if every man drowns and the ship sinks. I don't want to embarrass our allies."[9] After telling the story, Rear Adm. Geis asked Lewis to keep it secret until his death. It was a promise Lewis kept.[10]

Nota bene: I wish you to pay attention to the chronology, the "timing" of the events, because it is, as we will see, in conflict with the official version.

At 8:38 a.m., several minutes after the first flight was recalled, McNamara called Johnson at the White House.[11] And we are to believe that the secretary of defense of the United States didn't tell the president of the United States that a ship of the U.S. Navy was attacked in international waters (an act equivalent to a declaration of war). And if he did tell (as it was his duty), why is Johnson keeping mum, playing naïve until he's officially announced? I want to mention the fact that even today, after numerous requests and probes, the executive branch refuses to discuss the recalling of the rescue flights.

I think it is the time to take a look at what is stated in the official documents. . . .

Between Washington & Tel Aviv

A CRITIC [Extreme priority.—RS.] sent by either *America* or *Saratoga* arrives at the NSA Command Center at 9:00 a.m. on June 8, announcing that *Liberty* was torpedoed in the Mediterranean at approximate 32N, 33E. At 9:11 a.m. the Pentagon (i.e., McNamara) received a call about the attack from the European Command Headquarters.[12]

Only at 9:49 a.m., Walt Rostow, national security advisor, called Johnson and informed him about the attack. The president looked very concerned. In the opinion of George Christian, Johnson's press secretary: "His first thought was that the Russians had done it; said something like 'if they did it we're in a war.' "[13]

After he "found out" about the attack, Johnson minded his business as usual, not looking too preoccupied by the perspective of a conflict with the Soviet Union.

At 4:00 p.m., in Tel Aviv, the U.S. naval attaché, Cmdr. E.C. Castle, is summoned to the External Relations Office of the Israeli army to be informed that Israeli air and naval forces attacked *USS Liberty* by mistake. Right away a question pops in ones mind: the attack ended at 3:15 p.m. because, by the Israeli declarations, the torpedo boats realized, at last, that they are attacking a U.S. ship. Why then, did it take Israeli authorities almost an hour before telling this to Castle? The most probable explanation is the disagreement between Moshe Dayan, the defense minister and some of his generals and admirals about continuing or not the attack.

At 4:14 p.m. Castle sent a FLASH message, which arrived in Washington at 10:45 a.m. At 11 a.m. Rostow informed Johnson that the attacker was Israel. After "finding" this "news," Johnson had a meeting in the Situation Room with his advisers (between them Dean Rusk, secretary of state, McNamara, Clark Clifford, chief of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, McGeorge Bundy, special adviser) about the attack.

The accounts of the participants vary. Rusk and Clifford say that at first the participants speculated for a while about who might be the aggressor until, *during the meeting* [emphasis mine, RS], came the information that Israel did it.[14]

"Finding this out," Johnson was relieved: "Thank God it wasn't the Russians."[15]

Why did Johnson "forget" to inform his advisers that Israel was the culprit and why is he playing the "pleasant surprise" charade? And, speaking of that, how come Johnson and McNamara were sure that it was, indeed, Israel (see Johnson comments about "embarrassing an ally" when he recalled the planes)?

In the evening of June 7, the U.S. military attaché in Tel Aviv sent a secret message informing the CIA that Israel intends to sink *Liberty* if she comes close to the coast (Marshall Carter, a CIA representative, testified about this message before a Congressional Commission investigating the attack). This information triggered the frantic NSA and JCS activity to reposition *Liberty*. As we know, the order to move at more than 100 miles from shore didn't reach *USS Liberty*.

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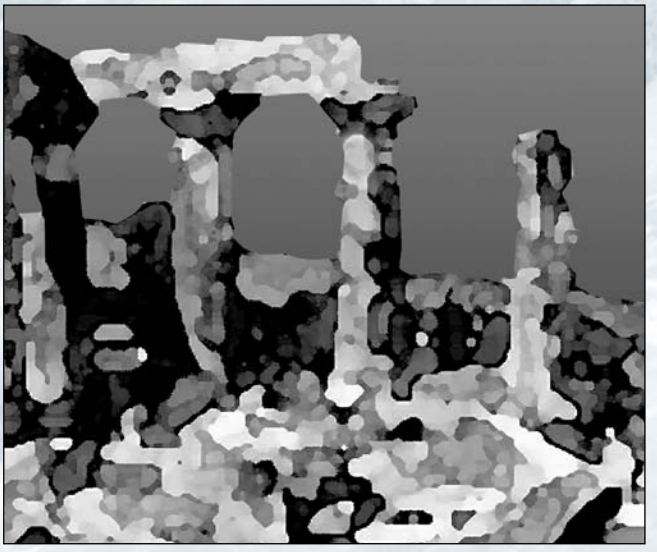

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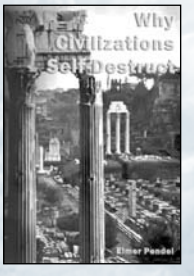

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Obviously Johnson and McNamara knew about the message and about the repositioning order, so, in the morning of June 8, when they heard that *Liberty* was attacked, they didn't have too many doubts that Israel was the perpetrator.

McNamara recalled the first flight and postponed for 90 minutes the second to gain some time to discuss with Johnson what to do.

Those 90 minutes weren't calm in Tel Aviv either. A CIA report describes a hot confrontation between Moshe Dayan, the secretary of defense, and some of the military leaders, as to continue or to stop the attack: "(deleted) [The informers.—RS.] . . . commented on the sinking of the U.S. communications ship, *Liberty*. They said that Dayan had personally ordered the attack on the ship and that one of his generals violently opposed this action and said: 'This is pure murder.' One of the Israeli admirals who was present also disapproved the action, and it was he who ordered it stopped and not Dayan. Believe that the attack against the U.S. vessel is not incidental to any political ambitions Dayan may have."[16]

During the day letters of apology arrived at the White House from the culprits: Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, Foreign Minister Abba Eban and from the Israeli Ambassador Abraham Harman (after he was dressed down on the matter by Dean Rusk, who never believed that the attack was unintentional).

Press secretary George Christian held a news conference at 4:35 p.m. at the White House, which didn't stir much interest, resulting in only several questions.

At the surface things seemed to wind down that tumultuous June 8, 1967. Underground though, the machinations toward control and manipulations had begun. Don't forget one thing: Johnson planned to seek presidential nomination next year, and he badly needed the pro-Israel votes.

Inquiries, Commissions, Reports

If one listens to *Liberty* survivors, for all practical purposes, a serious investigation of the attack never took place (and, a singular exception, until today there never was a congressional hearing, despite the numerous calls for it from politicians to say nothing about from the *Liberty* survivors).

In some Israel apologists' opinions, like A. Jay Cristol's,[17] who insists that Israel was without reproach and the attack was rather *Liberty*'s fault, there were too many inquiries and reports.

At 2:50 p.m., on June 9, Lt. Col. Michael Bloch of the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) summoned Cmdr. Castle at the Foreign Ministry and dictated the so-called "Bloch Report" which, in a typical example of chutzpah, put the blame practically on the *USS Liberty*:

- *The ship's presence in a war zone is contrary to the international usage*.
- *The region was not commonly used for navigation*.
- *Egypt declared the zone closed to neutrals*.
- Liberty *resembled the Egyptian ship* El-Quiseir.
- *Israel received reports of a naval bombardment of El Arish, where* Liberty *was spotted* [*Liberty*, without any cannons, couldn't do that, and the Israelis knew it.—RS.]
- Liberty *didn't fly a flag when found*. [That's incorrect.—RS.]
- Liberty *was heading at great speed toward Egypt*. [*Liberty*'s maximum speed was a mere 18 knots, and Bloch knew this. —RS.]

Next day, June 10, Israel issued a formal apology, with "sincere expression of deep regret for the tragic accident" and promised that Israel was "prepared to make amends for the tragic loss of life and material damage."[18]

Also on June 10, Adm. John S. McCain Jr., commander-in-chief of the U.S. naval forces, Europe (CINCUSNAVEUR), ordered Rear Adm. Isaac Kidd to convene a naval court of inquiry composed by Kidd and two Navy captains. The court arrived on *Liberty* on June 11 and started unofficial discussions with the crewmembers. Phil Tourney, one of the survivors remembers that Kidd "took his stars off and said 'talk to me like I'm not an admiral.' We told him what happened and how we felt. Then he put his stars back on and said 'If you ever breathe a word of this, you go to the penitentiary, or worse.' " The survivors were threatened with court-martial in no uncertain terms if they ever spoke of the attack again.[19] On June 14, 1967, *Liberty* reached Malta and the official inquiry started, lasting till June 16. The naval court dwelt only with the ship's performance during the attack, didn't refer to the reason *Liberty* was there, didn't consider why Israel attacked and didn't touch the subject of Sixth Fleet plane recalls. The witnesses were practically forced to answer along the line imposed by Washington, and any attempts to stray from this line were not taken into consideration. The court returned to London and, on June 18, Adm. McCain approved its findings. Between June 18 and June 28, the Department of State worked diligently to condense the 707 pages of depositions in a 28-page summary, a summary that was supposed to be the official position of the administration concerning the attack on *Liberty*.

The original 707 pages were classified "top secret" and on June 28 the summary is made public, exculpating Israel of a deliberate attack and declaring the attack a mistake. This position, not shared by the vast portion of the administration, by many congressmen, by practically all intelligence agencies, by all of the survivors, obviously, will not change to this day, witness statements notwithstanding, in spite of new evidence.

During the naval court session, Israel ordered its own court of inquiry, headed by Col. Ram Ron, ex-military attaché in Washington. Its conclusions, handed to Castle on June 18, reiterated the Bloch Report's accusations with one notable difference: Israel admits that *Liberty* flew a "small flag."

Several secret reports are presented between June and November 1967. The first one was made by Clark Clifford, Johnson's consultant, at the president's request. Johnson told Clifford to base his report on information gathered by the naval court of inquiry rather than conducting his own investigation. Obviously Clifford studied all the documents (it took him a month to prepare the report) not only the summary. What conclusion did he reach? This is a mystery; his report was not declassified until now. I can't stop myself from assuming that if it had sustained the official position it wouldn't be kept as secret. In fact, quite the opposite would have happened.

Meanwhile, Israel began an inquiry led by military judge Sgan-Aluf Yerushalmi. Its purpose was not to establish if the

attack was deliberate or accidental (the presumption that it was an accident wasn't questioned but accepted as a fact) but to find any guilt—or lack of it—in the ranks of Israeli navy personnel.

The report was finished on "the 13th day of Tamuz, 5727 (July 21, 1967) and, indeed, great surprise, its result was that "my conclusion is that in all the circumstances of the case, the conduct of any one of the naval officers concerned in this incident cannot be considered unreasonable, to an extent which justified committal (*sic*) for trial."[20]

I don't plan to get into the details of this report, which is difficult to read, confusing and deliberately vague. I only wish to comment on a rather strange fact described in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the report. The torpedo-boats spotted *Liberty* at 1:41 p.m. "A few minutes later, the division commander reported that the target, now 17 miles from him, was moving at a speed of 28 knots, and since he could not overtake it before reaching Egypt, he requested the dispatch of aircraft toward it. . . ."

As a result of the request of the Navy HQ through its representatives with the Air Force, aircraft were dispatched to the target."[21]

If you remember, the aerial attack started at 2:00 p.m. *Liberty* is spotted by the torpedo-boats' radar at 1:41 p.m. ("spotted" at a distance at which their radar couldn't possibly reach, but this is another mystery). "A few minutes later" the commander asked for aerial support. How many minutes later? Let's say four. This allows only a maximum of 15 minutes in which: Navy Headquarters, *Stella Maris*, in Haifa, after receiving the request, calls Lt. Cmdr. Pinchasy, naval liaison officer at Air Force General Headquarters, *Kirya*, in Tel Aviv, and tells him about the torpedo-boats' request. Pinchasy calls Maj. Gen. Mordechai "Moti" Hod, commander in chief of the air force asking for an air attack. Hod refuses. Pinchasy calls back Stella Maris with Hod's refusal and is told to insist. Pinchasy walks up a floor to Hod and repeats his request. Hod, finally, accepts and orders Col. Shmuel Kislev, chief air controller, to solve the problem. Kislev finds an air patrol and dispatches it to attack *Liberty*.[22] The planes find *Liberty* and attack. And all this in a maximum of 15 minutes.

I beg pardon, but I don't buy it. The *Liberty* attack was a combined action of the air force and the navy, perfectly coordinated. The jets were heading toward *Liberty* long before being "solicited" by the torpedo boats, which "discovered" the target. The fact that the attack was a combined action of two services of the Israeli armed forces implies the conclusion that it was ordered by somebody very high in Israeli hierarchy and excludes the "tragic accident" version.

The last report is done for Dean Rusk, the secretary of state, and for Eugen Rostow, sub-secretary for political affairs, by Carl Salan, legal advisor for the Department of State. Salan compared the Yerushalmi Report with the findings of the naval court of inquiry and found a lot of discrepancies. Rostow received the Salan Report on September 21, 1967, and it is classified immediately "top secret." Despite the fact that the report demolished Israeli inventions, it wasn't used by the U.S. government to contest Israel's version of the attack. For Rostow, a great admirer of Israel, the Jewish mini-state's prestige was more important than the truth.

Adding Insult to Injury

The *USS Liberty* survivors had to endure—besides the indignity of the official position of the United States—scores of insults and persecution from authorities and groups and organizations for whom Israel is more important than the fate of some young American heroes.

They were accused of all kinds of ulterior motives in their quest to present the truth of this crime, from material gain to anti-Semitism.

Immediately after the naval court of inquiry they were relocated all over the world and were forbidden, under threats, to tell their opinion.

The dead were buried, scattered in Arlington Cemetery. The unidentified remains of three of them were buried in a common grave; and on the headstone was engraved: "Died in the Eastern Mediterranean" as if, in Adm. Thomas Moorer's words, "they died of pneumonia, not killed." Under pressure from the *Liberty* survivors, in 1982, the inscription was changed to "Killed *USS Liberty*."[23]

The USS Liberty *survivors had to endure scores of insults and persecution from authorities and groups for whom Israel is more important than the fate of some young American heroes.*

Not only were the assassins of the young Americans on *Liberty* exonerated—none was even admonished—but adding insult to injury, Israel decided to honor her "heroes": the wheel and the bell of torpedo boat 203, the one that launched the deadly torpedo which struck *Liberty*, are displayed in the naval museum.

In 1968 McGonagle received the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism in saving the ship and bringing her to safety. Because this decoration, the highest national honor, is rarely awarded, it is almost always presented by the president in an imposing ceremony at the White House. McGonagle's was handed to him by the secretary of the Navy in an improvised gathering at the Washington Navy Yard. And this only after the administration contacted Israel's ambassador and got the assurance that this was "approved" by the Jewish mini-state.

Immediately after the attack, Israel announced her readiness to make financial reparations for loss of life and material damages.

In 1968 Israel paid $100,000 to each family of the killed ones. On April 28, 1969, almost two years after the attack, the government of Israel paid about $20,000 to each of the wounded survivors, but that only after they had to hire lawyers who took a substantial cut of the sum.[24]

The U.S. government asked for a meager $7.6 million for the destruction of the ship (after it spent $20 million to transform her and another $10 million for the electronic equipment). For 13 years Israel stubbornly refused to pay, under the pretext that *Liberty* had no business being there, in international waters. In 1980 the interest alone climbed to $10 million. In 1980, Ennes,

being in Washington to promote his book, *Assault on the Liberty*, got in touch with members of Congress. Sen. Adlai Stevenson (D-Ill.) announced that he'd start auditing the *USS Liberty* case. All of a sudden Israel accepted to pay $6 million if the U.S. government forfeits the interest. Jimmy Carter, with one leg out of the White House already, accepted the deal, under an agreement by which the United States consented "not to address the issue or motive or reopen the case FOR ANY REASON [emphasis mine, RS]."[25] The auditing promised by the senator never took place.

Revelations

Despite obstinate efforts from Israel and American administrations in portraying the attack as a tragic mistake, new facts punching holes in the lie surfaced.

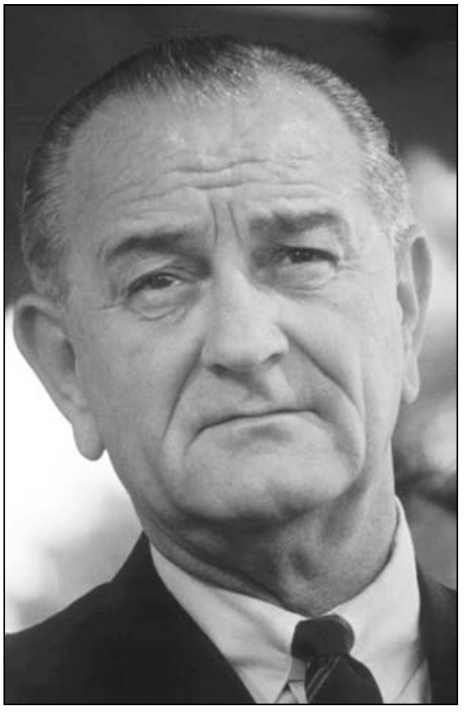
In 1991, the well-known columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak published an article following an interview with Dwight Porter, the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon in 1967. He told them that during the attack the American embassy in Beirut intercepted an exchange of messages between an Israeli pilot and *Kirya*, the air force headquarters in Tel Aviv. The pilot reported before the attack: "It's an American ship." The Tel Aviv answer was: "Attack." Again the pilot reported that the ship was American, and again Tel Aviv gave the order to attack.[26]

For the headquarters personnel the fact that the ship was American was no surprise. The message, if you remember, was intercepted also by the radio intercept plane *EC-121*, 18,000 feet above *Liberty*.

Fifteen years after the incident, Amon Even-Tov, the lead pilot of the attack, contacted *USS Liberty* survivors and former congressman Paul N. McCloskey and told them that "he immediately recognized the *Liberty* as an American vessel and radioed that information to his headquarters, but was told to ignore the American flag and continue his attack. He refused to do so and returned to base, where he was arrested."[27]

Between June 7 and 9, 1991, a reunion of the Liberty Veterans Association took place in Washington. Present was Seth Mintz, who, in June 8, 1967, as a major in the Israeli army, was in the war room in Ashdod during the attack on *Liberty*. In a videotaped interview in front of 12 *Liberty* veterans he declared: "There was no confusion. . . . they knew. . . . pilots in the *Mirage* attack were saying that it was an American ship. You could read the numbers on the side of the ship. It was no big secret. . . . There are a lot of things about this business you don't realize. . . . A lot of Israelis, two in particular, spent 18 years at hard labor because they refused to attack the ship."[28]

Another thing which could prove that the attack was deliberate and took place the way it is described by the survivors is the presence of a "witness": some crewmembers of the *USS Lumberjack* SS 522 declared that their submarine was very close to *Liberty* during the attack. Apparently, as commented by the investigator Tito Howard in a broadcast aired August 2, 2003, in Washington on radio station WFAX, *Lumberjack's* mission was to "tend"—accompany and monitor—the *Liberty*.[29] *Lumberjack* was equipped to photograph—and it did so—through the periscope, the photographs being classified "top secret." If unclassified, as asked by the *Liberty* survivors, they surely could puncture the conspiracy between Israel and the U.S. government.



LYNDON JOHNSON
Denied help for Liberty *and her valiant crew.*

Why?

The answer to this question, ladies and gentleman, requires a crystal ball. Even if one is convinced—as I am—that the attack was deliberate and ordered at the highest levels of Israeli government, it still is not easy to comprehend such an action of a state at war, with plenty of enemies and very few allies, against the best one by far. There are several scenarios to explain why Israel bit the hand feeding her.

The oldest, and most circulated—mentioned in Part I—is that Israel, preparing to attack the Golan Heights, didn't want the United States to find out about the attack before it became a *fait accompli*, knowing that Johnson administration vehemently opposed such a move and fearing an American ultimatum forcing an armistice with Syria.

A much more sinister reason is presented by the investigative writer James Bamford in *Body of Secrets* in which the author presents, as declared by the subtitle, "Anatomy of the Ultra-Secret National Security Agency."

June 8, 1967, 9:30 a.m.—*Liberty* is off the Sinai coast, at 13 miles from the town of El Arish. The visibility is excellent; the minaret can be seen with naked eyes; and through binoculars one can see buildings and people. Three days after Israel started the war, the multitude of Egyptian prisoners of war starts to be a logistical problem for the Israeli invading forces in Sinai: no places to hold them, not enough troops to guard them and no vehicles to move them to prison camps. Enterprising, the kindly hearted Israeli soldiers found a different solution. They gathered together near the minaret in El Arish some 60 Egyptian prisoners, hands tied behind their backs, and gunned them down with machine guns "until the pale desert sand turned red." Then they forced other prisoners to dig a mass grave, in which they buried the dead.[30]

Israeli historian and journalist Gabby Bron wrote in *Yediot Ahronot* that he saw about 150 Egyptian prisoners sitting together on the ground with their hands behind their necks. "The Egyptian prisoners of war were ordered to dig pits, and then army police shot them to death. I witnessed the executions with my own eyes on the morning of June 8, in the airport area

of El Arish."[31]

An Israeli military historian, Aryeh Yitzhaki, who, after the war, worked for the army's history department, said that he and other officers gathered testimonies from scores of Israeli soldiers who said that they killed Egyptian prisoners. Yitzhaki said that Israeli troops killed, in cold blood, more than 1,000 POWs in Sinai, some 400 of them in El Arish.[32] About this practice, Yitzhaki said: "The whole army leadership, including Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Chief of Staff Yitzak Rabin and the generals, knew about this thing."[33]

It is quite possible that Israel feared that *Liberty* discovered those massacres, if not visually then by intercepting the Israeli radio messages about them, and didn't want it to be known what methods are employed by Israel.

There are also some ideologists who advance the idea that the attack was indeed deliberate but well deserved by *Liberty,* who was there with the mission to spy on Israel (the fact that she didn't have on board any Hebrew linguist notwithstanding) for Egypt. "All of our sources agree that, if the *Liberty* had continued to support the Arabs, there would have been a longer conflict involving greater Jewish casualties instead of a quick Israeli victory."[34] "It came down to a choice between 25,000 of their own [Israeli, RS] dead or attacking one American ship."[35] "A plan to put the ship out of commission with A MINIMUM LOSS OF LIFE WAS REQUESTED [emphasis mine, RS]."[36] Mind boggling.

Another possibility is that Israel tried—as she did in many other occasions—to fix the blame on Egypt in the hope of tricking the United States into entering the conflict on Israel's side. This explains the ferocity of the attack and the determination to send *Liberty*, with every man aboard, to the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea.

I leave you, ladies and gentlemen, to pick up the Jewish mini-state's reason. I only want to bring to your attention that for those killed, for those left behind by them, for the wounded and their families the reason behind this premeditated crime pales when compared with the sheer acts committed by Israel with the impunity granted to it by the repugnant power of the pro-Israel lobby, increasingly pervading Washington, and the impotence of the executive branch visiting the White House.

The End?

There is not a shadow of a doubt that Israel is criminally guilty in this attack. But I want to point out that the United States, my country, is too, legally culpable.

In this act, equivalent to a declaration of war, Israel committed war crimes. Attacking a ship in international waters is, in itself, an act of aggression according to the UN Charter. According to the Geneva Conventions, the use of unmarked aircrafts, jamming the international distress frequencies, destroying life-rafts in water are all war crimes. The Jewish mini-state didn't give a damn.

But the *Liberty* survivors asked unnumbered times—and they will not tire of asking—the United States to investigate those alleged war crimes, fact not only refused but not even acknowledged by her successive governments. This continuous refusal is a crime. The United States is a signatory of the Geneva Conventions. According to those, any signatory member is obliged to "seek persons accused of committing or gave orders to be committed" violations of the conventions and to do everything possible to bring those persons to justice.

It is hard to say if history is rather a science or an art. I think that what is pushing it toward an exact discipline is the truth's bad habit of trying to pop up. Sometimes it surfaces soon, sometimes after years, tens of years, generations. Sometimes never.

What will happen with the truth about the *Liberty*? Don't you think, ladies and gentlemen, that it is the time for it to be known? And don't you think, ladies and gentlemen, that we can help?

Until then . . . God bless the family of *USS Liberty*.

An independent commission of inquiry produced an affidavit stating that LBJ and McNamara ordered the court to cover up the attack, presenting it as a mistake.

Light at the End of the Tunnel

The following news (not published in the Romanian version of this article) brings some hope in the quest for the truth.

A report released by the newspaper *American Free Press* on October 22, 2003, citing the highest level former military and government officials, found that Israel "committed acts of murder against U.S. servicemen and an act of war against the United States" when it *deliberately* [Emphasis mine.—RS.] attacked the *Liberty* on June 8, 1967.[37]

Every congressman was informed about the impending release of the report in the Rayburn House Office Building. Only one of them, John Conyers (D-Mich.), sent an aide, Mathew Thome.

An independent commission of inquiry produced on October 9, 2003, an affidavit from Capt. Ward Boston, counsel to the original Navy court of inquiry, stating that President Lyndon Johnson and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara ordered the court to cover up the attack, presenting it as a mistake.[38]

In his sworn testimony Boston says the attack was deliberate but the court was ordered to cover it up by the Johnson administration.

"For more than 30 years I have remained silent on the topic of the *USS Liberty*," Boston states. "I am a military man, and when orders come in from the secretary of defense and the president of the United States, I follow them."[39]

"Our own independent commission of inquiry findings have grave implications for our national security and for the American people," said Adm. Thomas Moorer, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. "In order to overcome this problem, the American people and our elected officers need to overcome their fear of the pro-Israel lobby in the United States."[40]

Hallelujah. ❖

Endnotes to this article found on the following page . . .

ENDNOTES:

[1] James M. Ennes Jr., *Assault on the Liberty*, Reintree Press, 2002, 74.
[2] *Ibid*., 75.
[3] John E. Borne, *The USS Liberty*, Reconsideration Press, 1996, 37.
[4] *Ibid*.
[5] *Ibid*.
[6] James Bamford, *Body of Secrets*, Anchor Books, 2002, 224.
[7] Ennes, *op. cit.,* 76, 91, 98, 237.
[8] Borne, *op. cit.,* 38.
[9] *American Free Press*, June 23, 2003, B-3.
[10] Bamford, *op. cit.*, 226.
[11] Borne, *op. cit.,* 39.
[12] Bamford, op. cit., 222.
[13] Borne, *op. cit.,* 44.
[14] Borne, *op. cit.,* 45.
[15] *Ibid.*
[16] CIA Intelligence Information Cable, 11.6.67, Liberty File, LBJ Library.
[17] A. Jay Cristol, *The Liberty Incident*, Brassey's, Inc., 2002.
[18] Borne, *op. cit.,* 48.
[19] *The Barnes Review*, No. 2., November 1994, 17.
[20] William Gerhard, *Attack on the USS Liberty*, Aegean Park Press, 1980, 61.
[21] *Ibid*., 53.
[22] Cristol, *op. cit.* 41-42.
[23] *The Barnes Review*, No. 2., November 1994, *op. cit.*, 18.
[24] Bamford, *op. cit.*, 228.
[25] Michael B. Oren, *The USS Liberty: Case Closed*, Azure, 2000 (internet).
[26] R. Evans, R. Novak, "The Liberty Fallout," *The New York Post*, Nov. 11, 1991, 19.
[27] *American Free Press*, June 23, 2003, B-4.
[28] Borne, *op. cit.,* 256.
[29] *American Free Press*, August 18, 2003, 11.
[30] Bamford, *op. cit.*, 202.
[31] *Ibid*.
[32] *Ibid*.
[33] *Ibid*., 203.
[34] J. Loftus, M. Aarons, *The Secret War Against the Jews*, St. Martin's Griffin, 2000, 273.
[35] *Ibid.,* 275.
[36] *Ibid*.
[37] *American Free Press*, *op. cit.*, Nov. 3, 2003.
[38] *Ibid*.
[39] *Ibid*.
[40] *Ibid*.

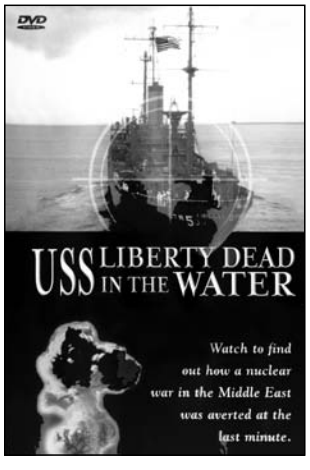
ROMEO STANA is a Romanian linguist and scholar and the publisher of *FOAIE* magazine, a journal of politics, poetry and history published in the Romanian language.

Two Classic Videos on the *USS Liberty* Massacre

FIRST AMENDMENT BOOKS

1 **Watch to find out how a nuclear war in the Middle East was averted at the last minute after the brutal attack on the *USS Liberty* . . .**

The USS Liberty: Dead in the Water



On June 8, 1967, Israel attacked the *USS Liberty*, a U.S. intelligence gathering ship in international waters. As TBR readers know, Israel claimed it was a mistake. Since the day it happened, survivors of the incident claimed it was intentional. They say Israel knew the identity of the ship and that the U.S. government has colluded in the cover-up. But why would Israel attack a ship belonging to its closest ally? *USS Liberty: Dead in the Water* reveals the truth behind the seemingly inexplicable incident—and why one filmmaker believes nuclear war in the Mideast was avoided only at the last minute. Approximately 69 minutes, VHS or DVD (please specify which you prefer), #1095, $25. Order from FIRST AMENDMENT BOOKS, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-888-699-NEWS (6397) toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard. No charge for shipping & handling

2 ## *Loss of Liberty: The Attack on the Liberty*

Do you know the most shameful day in American history? It was June 8, 1967. On that day America's banner was treacherously trashed by our "Best Ally." On that day, 34 Americans were brutally slaughtered and 172 badly wounded. On that day, America's most sophisticated intelligence-gathering vessel was subjected to six hours of relentless assault in international waters, leaving the *USS Liberty* with 821 rocket and cannon holes, thousands of 50-caliber armor-piercing bullets in her hull, a tunnel-sized torpedo hole in her side and the residue of napalm and blood on the decks. On that day, three life rafts were put into the water. Moshe Dayan's torpedo boats swept in, machine-gunning the survivors. Filmmaker Tito Howard presents the result of 30 years of tireless investigative work in one shocking video that once and for all answers those who say: "It just could not have been." With great resistance from "the powers that be," and stonewalling from the U.S. military, Mr. Howard gives you eyewitness accounts, archival film footage, background information and "on-the-record" statements that detail the unprovoked Israeli attack upon a U.S. naval vessel and her crew. $30, 1 hour, color and black and white, VHS, Item #1037. Order from FIRST AMENDMENT BOOKS, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call us toll free at 1-888-699-NEWS (6397) and charge to Visa or MasterCard. Shipping and handling included in price.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Luftwaffe

I'll make a small contribution, even if contradictory, to the article in your January/February edition entitled "Conquest to Collapse."

I maintain that the German preference for dive-bombers was correct. The reason for this is the accuracy inherent in the technique. Normal level bombing may be fine for leveling cities—but that is about all. The speed of the aircraft, the direction and strength of the wind, the yaw of the aircraft and its exact height all make other methods very "hit or miss." Strategic bombing by the Allies and the Germans, when they attempted it, was mostly ineffective (machine tools are difficult to destroy). It would have been expensive in crews, fuel and aircraft for the Germans to build large numbers of bombers, as did the Allies.

The best dive-bomber of the war was probably the Vengeance built by Vultee, and used very successfully in Burma by the RAF.

What the Germans needed during the battle of Britain were long-range jettisonable auxiliary fuel tanks for their fighters. This could have increased their loiter time over Britain. It seems some such tanks were delivered to the Luftwaffe fighter staffers, but they were not used. They may have been dangerously leaky or possibly the aircraft were not plumbed out to be able to use them.

Later in the war the German need was to stop the Allied bomber effort. The real answer to this would have been an effective self-homing ground to air missile. Germany was close to having this weapon, but it was just a "step too far" for the existing technology.

Hitler has wrongly taken the blame for delaying the introduction of the German jet fighters. In fact he only asked Prof. Messerschmitt if the Me 262 could carry bombs. Not only did Messerschmitt say yes, but also actually had the workshop drawings prepared for the project. The real facts of the case was that the German jet engines were just not technically ready for use, particularly when it came to air to air combat, until almost the end of the war.

Everything THE BARNES REVIEW writes about is revealing and interesting, But I wish you would not say "England," when you mean "Britain." It is rather like use using the term "America," when we mean "the U.S.A." England is only one part of Britain, and many of our leaders have often not been English.

KEITH THOMPSON
Hockley, England

Kurds & Jews Related?

In your May/June 2003 letters to the editor, you quoted the abstract from a paper published in the *American Journal of Human Genetics*. In it, the authors say "The investigation of the genetic relationship among three Jewish communities revealed that Kurdish and Sephardic Jews were indistinguishable from one another, whereas both differed slightly, yet significantly, from the Ashkenazi Jews. . . . Jews were found to be more closely related to groups in the north of the Fertile Crescent (Kurds, Turks and Armenians) than to their Arab neighbors.

Not surprising that the Ashkenasim are close to the Armenians genetically speaking. In the Old Testament they are recorded thousands of years ago as living near present-day Armenia along with the "kingdoms" of Ararat and Ninni (Jer. 51:27). They are Japhethites (descendants of Japheth) not Semites (descendants of Shem, Gen 10:3, I Chron. 1:6)

V. MCINTYRE
Idaho Springs, Colorado

Reader Questions Parts of RFK Assassination Article

You've apparently been duped by someone claiming to have "been there" in the Ambassador Hotel kitchen pantry when a wounded Robert F. Kennedy was carried out minutes after his fatal shooting.

This person wrote an article, for TBR entitled "I Was There When Robert F. Kennedy Died." (TBR, July/August 2003) He wrote this for you anonymously. It's not difficult to figure out why he wanted to be anonymous as several things he put into his article are questionable. The most glaring example is: "The waiter brought ice, and I helped get ice to the injured. The ambulance attendants finally got to RFK after what seemed to me like a long time. Surprisingly, the attendants plopped him in a wheelchair. I couldn't figure out why they would put any man with head injuries in a wheelchair and roll him out like that. As they wheeled him out, his head and arms were so limp that it looked like all life was out of him. I couldn't see how he could survive. Later when I learned the doctors were still working with him at the hospital I was surprised he lived for as long as he did."

RFK was not "wheeled" out of the kitchen pantry in a wheelchair. He was carried out on a stretcher. For one thing, film and videotape clearly show him being loaded on a stretcher into an ambulance parked outside the Ambassador Hotel. For another, eyewitness account after eyewitness account reports he was carried from the pantry and through the kitchen to a freight elevator on a stretcher. On the internet you can find convincing pieces of film supporting the fact that Robert F. Kennedy was carried from the pantry to the elevator on a stretcher and not wheeled in a wheelchair.

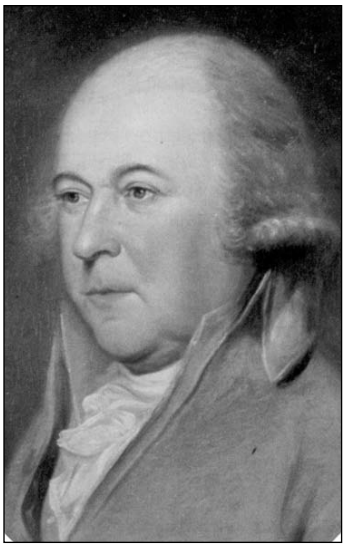
Clearly, this "anonymous" person—despite his claim—was not in the pantry witnessing the removal of RFK following the senator's shooting. It would appear he sold you a bill of goods.

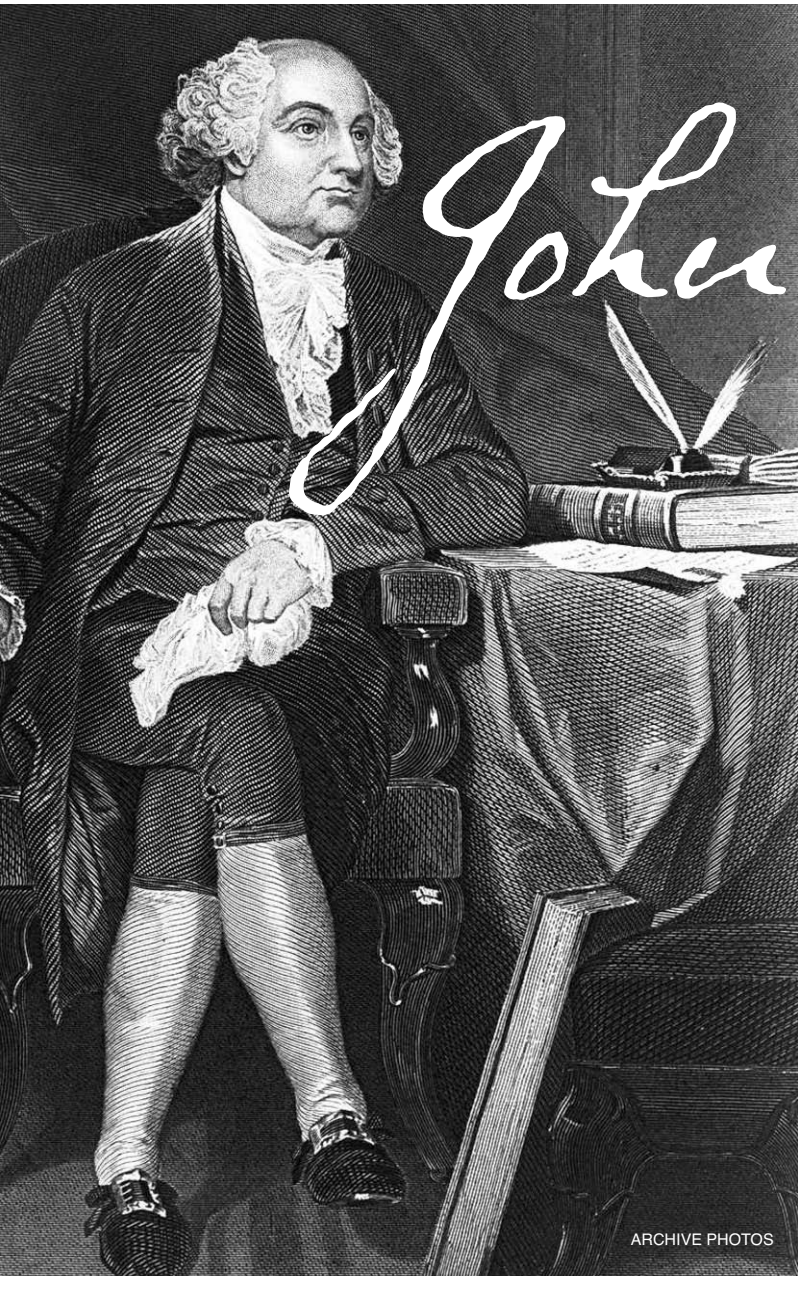
BRAD JOHNSON
Via email

TBR's Response

Don't get us wrong. We appreciate your attention to detail. But let's not jump to such rash conclusions about the author's integrity. First of all, the author—listed as "Anonymous"—is—and has been—known on a relatively close personal basis to many editors of THE BARNES REVIEW who have absolutely no doubt about the author's credibility. Secondly, the author is rather widely known and quite respected in other arenas beyond our purview. Thirdly, there is no question "Anonymous" was on the scene when RFK was shot and was a member of RFK's entourage. The author reported precisely what happened and to this day remembers clearly that RFK was placed in a wheelchair prior to the time he was placed on a stretcher and then carried into the ambulance. Perhaps the author didn't convey this transition and that's what caused your confusion. While the wheelchair incident may not have been captured on film, it happened. The films you refer to were obviously taken after RFK was placed on the stretcher.

—TBR Editor





ARCHIVE PHOTOS

His Inaugural Address

Delivered March 4, 1797

Contrast the highly intelligent, patriotic and selfless words of America's second president with what we have today, and note his warning that we preserve our Constitution from its natural enemies: sophistry, party, intrigue, corruption and foreign influence.

When it was first perceived, in early times, that no middle course for America remained between unlimited submission to a foreign legislature and a total independence of its claims, men of reflection were less apprehensive of danger from the formidable power of fleets and armies they must determine to resist than from those contests and dissensions which would certainly arise concerning the forms of government to be instituted over the whole and over the parts of this extensive country. Relying, however, on the

Facing page: On November 1, 1800, just before the election, *Adams arrived in the new capital city to take up his residence in the White House. On his second evening in its damp, unfinished rooms, he wrote his wife, "Before I end my letter, I pray heaven to bestow the best of blessings on this house and all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise men ever rule under this roof." Learned and thoughtful, John Adams was more remarkable as a political philosopher than as a politician. John Adams has not received his fair share of credit and glory in the birth of the United States of America, in light of his contribution to the most important event in its history. This was mostly because he spent his political career situated precariously between two opposing factions represented by some of the most powerful men in early American history, the Federalists and Republicans. Because of this, he was slighted, criticized, insulted and denied his rightful place and credit in American history, simply because he stood up for what he thought was right for the people of this nation and the precepts and ideals which that nation stood for. On the facing page, at top, from left to right, a collection of paintings done of John Adams show him in different stages of his life. At lower left on the facing page is an etching done of Adams depicting him as he is so well remembered by most Americans: finely dressed in aristocratic fashion, in front of a table with books and quill pens. Adams contributed heavily to the most important American documents penned by the Founding Fathers, of which he was a prominent member.*

purity of their intentions, the justice of their cause, and the integrity and intelligence of the people, under an overruling Providence which had so signally protected this country from the first, the representatives of this nation, then consisting of little more than half its present number, not only broke to pieces the chains which were forging and the rod of iron that was lifted up, but frankly cut asunder the ties which had bound them, and launched into an ocean of uncertainty.

The zeal and ardor of the people during the Revolutionary War, supplying the place of government, commanded a degree of order sufficient at least for the temporary preservation of society. The confederation, which was early felt to be necessary, was prepared from the models of the Batavian and Helvetic confederacies, the only examples that remain with any detail and precision in history, and certainly the only ones that the people at large had ever considered. But reflecting on the striking difference in so many particulars between this country and those where a courier may go from the seat of government to the frontier in a single day, it was then certainly foreseen by some who assisted in Congress at the formation of it that it could not be durable.

Negligence of its regulations, inattention to its recommendations, if not disobedience to its authority, not only in individuals but in States, soon appeared with their melancholy consequences—universal languor, jealousies and rivalries of States, decline of navigation and commerce, discouragement of necessary manufactures, universal fall in the value of lands and their produce, contempt of public and private faith, loss of consideration and credit with foreign nations, and at length in discontents, animosities, combinations, partial conventions and insurrection, threatening some great national calamity.

In this dangerous crisis the people of America were not abandoned by their usual good sense, presence of mind, resolution, or integrity. Measures were pursued to concert a plan to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty. The public disquisitions, discussions and deliberations issued in the present happy Constitution of government.

Employed in the service of my country abroad during the whole course of these transactions, I first saw the Constitution of the United States in a foreign country. Irritated by no literary altercation, animated by no public debate, heated by no party animosity, I read it with great satisfaction, as the result of good heads prompted by good hearts, as an experiment better adapted to the genius, character, situation and relations of this nation and country than any which had ever been proposed or suggested. In its general principles and great outlines it was conformable to such a system of government as I had ever most esteemed, and in some States, my own native State in particular, had contributed to establish. Claiming a right of suffrage, in common with my fellow-citizens, in the adoption or rejection of a constitution which was to rule me and my posterity, as well as them and theirs, I did not hesitate to express my approbation of it on all occasions, in public and in private. It was not then, nor has been since, any objection to it in my mind that the executive and Senate were not more permanent. Nor have I ever entertained a thought of promoting any alteration in it but such as the people themselves, in the course of their experience, should see and feel to be necessary or expedient, and by their representatives in Congress and the State legislatures, according to the Constitution itself, adopt and ordain.

Returning to the bosom of my country after a painful separation from it for 10 years, I had the honor to be elected to a station under the new order of things, and I have repeatedly laid myself under the most serious obligations to support the Constitution. The operation of it has equaled the most sanguine expectations of its friends, and from an habitual attention to it, satisfaction in its administration, and delight in its effects upon the peace, order, prosperity, and happiness of the nation I have acquired an habitual attachment to it and veneration for it.

What other form of government, indeed, can so well deserve our esteem and love?

There may be little solidity in an ancient idea that congregations of men into cities and nations are the most pleasing objects in the sight of superior intelligences, but this is very certain, that to a benevolent human mind there can be no spectacle presented by any nation more pleasing, more noble, majestic or august, than an assembly like that which has so often been seen in this and the other chamber of Congress, of a government in which the executive authority, as well as that of all the branches of the legislature, are exercised by citizens selected at regular periods by their neighbors to make and execute laws for the general good. Can any-

thing essential, anything more than mere ornament and decoration, be added to this by robes and diamonds? Can authority be more amiable and respectable when it descends from accidents or institutions established in remote antiquity than when it springs fresh from the hearts and judgments of an honest and enlightened people? For it is the people only that are represented. It is their power and majesty that is reflected, and only for their good, in every legitimate government, under whatever form it may appear. The existence of such a government as ours for any length of time is a full proof of a general dissemination of knowledge and virtue throughout the whole body of the people. And what object or consideration more pleasing than this can be presented to the human mind? If national pride is ever justifiable or excusable it is when it springs, not from power or riches, grandeur or glory, but from conviction of national innocence, information and benevolence.

In the midst of these pleasing ideas we should be unfaithful to ourselves if we should ever lose sight of the danger to our liberties, if anything partial or extraneous should infect the purity of our free, fair, virtuous and independent elections. If an election is to be determined by a majority of a single vote, and that can be procured by a party through artifice or corruption, the government may be the choice of a party for its own ends, not of the nation for the national good. If that solitary suffrage can be obtained by foreign nations by flattery or menaces, by fraud or violence, by terror, intrigue, or venality, the government may not be the choice of the American people, but of foreign nations. It may be foreign nations who govern us, and not we, the people, who govern ourselves; and candid men will acknowledge that in such cases choice would have little advantage to boast of over lot or chance.

"[P]reserving our Constitution from its natural enemies, the spirit of sophistry, the spirit of party, the spirit of intrigue, the profligacy of corruption and the pestilence of foreign influence, which is the angel of destruction to elective governments . . .

Such is the amiable and interesting system of government (and such are some of the abuses to which it may be exposed) which the people of America have exhibited to the admiration and anxiety of the wise and virtuous of all nations for eight years under the administration of a citizen who, by a long course of great actions, regulated by prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude, conducting a people inspired with the same virtues and animated with the same ardent patriotism and love of liberty to independence and peace, to increasing wealth and unexampled prosperity, has merited the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, commanded the highest praises of foreign nations and secured immortal glory with posterity.

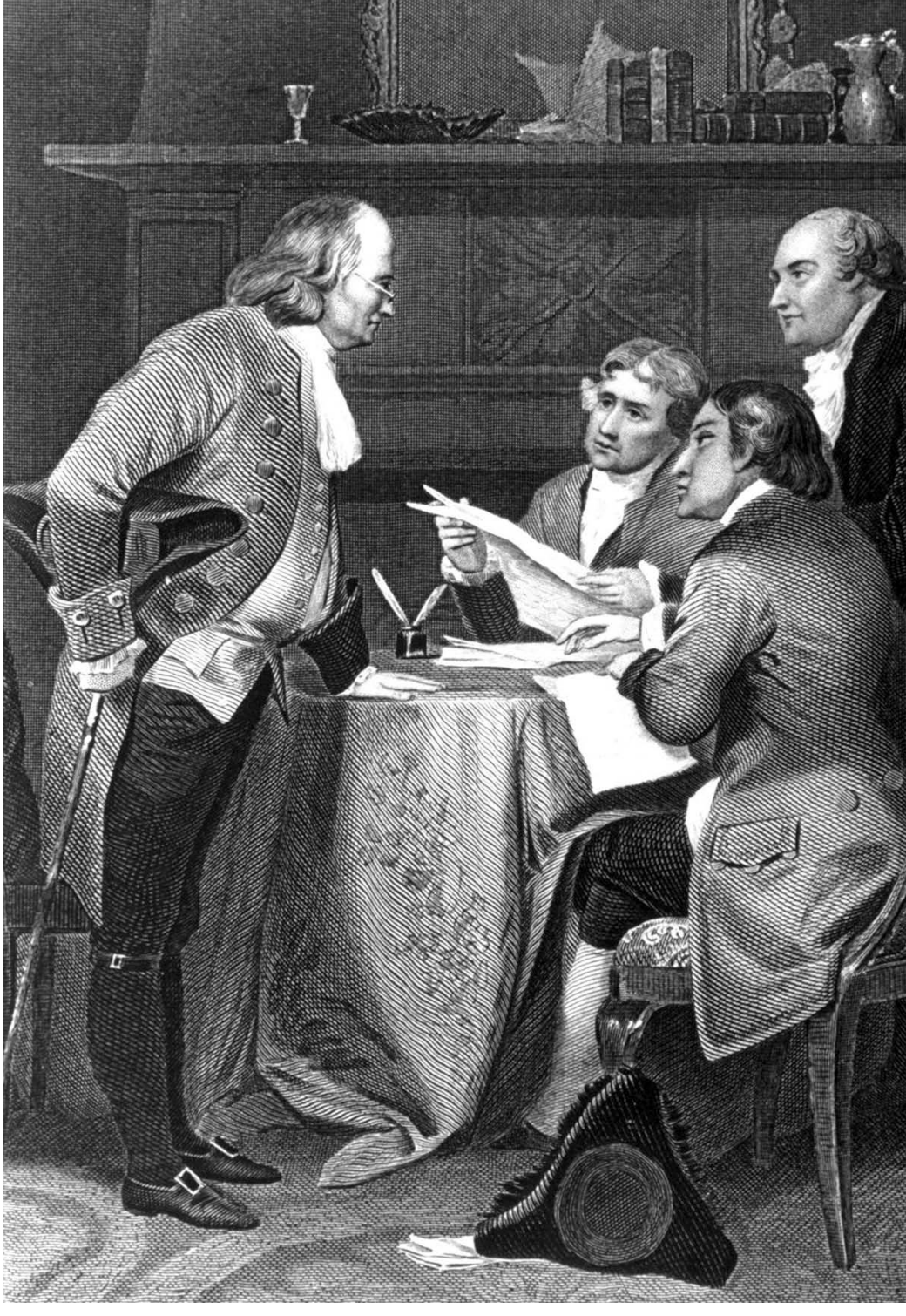
In that retirement which is his voluntary choice may he long live to enjoy the delicious recollection of his services, the gratitude of mankind, the happy fruits of them to himself and the world, which are daily increasing, and that splendid prospect of the future fortunes of this country which is opening from year to year. His name may be still a rampart, and the knowledge that he lives a bulwark, against all open or secret enemies of his country's peace. This example has been recommended to the imitation of his successors by both houses of Congress and by the voice of the legislatures and the people throughout the nation.

On this subject it might become me better to be silent or to speak with diffidence; but as something may be expected, the occasion, I hope, will be admitted as an apology if I venture to say that if a preference, upon principle, of a free republican government, formed upon long and serious reflection, after a diligent and impartial inquiry after truth; if an attachment to the Constitution of the United States, and a conscientious determination to support it until it shall be altered by the judgments and wishes of the people, expressed in the mode prescribed in it; if a respectful attention to the constitutions of the individual States and a constant caution and delicacy toward the State governments; if an equal and impartial regard to the rights, interest, honor, and happiness of all the States in the union, without preference or regard to a northern or southern, an eastern or western position, their various political opinions on unessential points or their personal attachments; if a love of virtuous men of all parties and denominations; if a love of science and letters and a wish to patronize every rational effort to encourage schools, colleges, universities, academies and every institution for propagating knowledge, virtue and religion among all classes of the people, not only for their benign influence on the happiness of life in all its stages and classes, and of society in all its forms, but as the only means of preserving our Constitution from its natural enemies, the spirit of sophistry, the spirit of party, the spirit of intrigue, the profligacy of corruption and the pestilence of foreign influence, which is the angel of destruction to elective governments; if a love of equal laws, of justice and humanity in the interior administration; if an inclination to improve agriculture, commerce and manufacturers for necessity, convenience and defense; if a spirit of equity and humanity toward the aboriginal nations of America, and a disposition to meliorate their condition by inclining them to be more friendly to us, and our citizens to be more friendly to them; if an inflexible determination to maintain peace and inviolable faith with all nations, and that system of neutrality and impartiality among the belligerent powers of Europe which has been adopted by this government and so solemnly sanctioned by both houses of Congress and applauded by the legislatures of the States and the public opinion, until it shall be otherwise ordained by Congress; if a personal esteem for the French nation, formed in a residence of seven years chiefly among them, and a sincere desire to preserve the friendship which has been so much for the honor and

interest of both nations; if, while the conscious honor and integrity of the people of America and the internal sentiment of their own power and energies must be preserved, an earnest endeavor to investigate every just cause and remove every colorable pretense of complaint; if an intention to pursue by amicable negotiation a reparation for the injuries that have been committed on the commerce of our fellow-citizens by whatever nation, and if success cannot be obtained, to lay the facts before the legislature, that they may consider what further measures the honor and interest of the government and its constituents demand; if a resolution to do justice as far as may depend upon me, at all times and to all nations, and maintain peace, friendship and benevolence with all the world; if an unshaken confidence in the honor, spirit and resources of the American people, on which I have so often hazarded my all and never been deceived; if elevated ideas of the high destinies of this country and of my own duties toward it, founded on a knowledge of the moral principles and intellectual improvements of the people deeply engraved on my mind in early life, and not obscured but exalted by experience and age; and, with humble reverence, I feel it to be my duty to add, if a veneration for the religion of a people who profess and call themselves Christians, and a fixed resolution to consider a decent respect for Christianity among the best recommendations for the public service, can enable me in any degree to comply with your wishes, it shall be my strenuous endeavor that this sagacious injunction of the two houses shall not be without effect.

With this great example before me, with the sense and spirit, the faith and honor, the duty and interest, of the same American people pledged to support the Constitution of the United States, I entertain no doubt of its continuance in all its energy, and my mind is prepared without hesitation to lay myself under the most solemn obligations to support it to the utmost of my power.

And may that Being who is supreme over all, the Patron of Order, the Fountain of Justice and the Protector in all ages of the world of virtuous liberty, continue His blessing upon this nation and its government and give it all possible success and duration consistent with the ends of His providence. ❖



The Continental Congress held the Virginia Convention *in May 1776. Richard Henry Lee introduced a resolution for the colonies to become free and independent states. The Congress appointed a committee to draft the formal declaration of independence. The committee included (seen here from left to right) Ben Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Robert Livingston and Roger Sherman (not shown). This committee then chose Jefferson to write the first draft. After minor alterations were subsequently made by Franklin and Adams, the document was submitted to Congress. Two passages in Jefferson's draft were rejected by the Congress—an intemperate reference to the English people and a scathing denunciation of the slave trade. On July 2, Congress declared independence; the famous document followed two days later.*

Antonio Gramsci:

How the Legacy of an Italian Communist Is Wrecking the Catholic Church Today

By JOSEPH CROSSON

Antonio Gramsci is an individual seldom spoken of in academic circles. Indeed, some encyclopedias have ceased to carry an entry for his name. He is one of the little-known, seldom-mentioned but incredibly forward-sighted fathers of modern-day communist/socialist theory. The political formula Gramsci devised has done much more than classical Leninism/Stalinism to spread Marxism throughout the capitalist West. Gramsci's ideas are also some of the more potent enemies of the Christian church. A significant part of the issues with which the church has been confronted for the past 50 years in its declining congregation and a dilution of geopolitical influence of its clergy in Western governmental affairs is due in no small part to adherents of Gramscian philosophies. Using the stratagems and ideas Gramsci conceptualized, refined and implemented during his efforts to reform political systems in pre-World War II Europe, opponents of class separation and institutionalized religion have planted the seeds of discord and disharmony which have radically altered and forever softened the practical power and awe-inspiring influence traditionally wielded by representatives and agents of the church.

ANTONIO GRAMSCI
Subversive influences still felt today.

In order to analyze the reasons Gramsci and his ideas have helped reshape the role of the church in the 21st century, one needs an effective understanding of Gramsci and his experiences, which crafted how he looked at the people and institutions that defined sociopolitical processes of his day.

Gramsci was born in Italy January 22, 1891, in the rural village of Ales, Sardinia. The fourth of seven children (he had three brothers and three sisters), his mother, born Giuseppina Marcias, was a schoolteacher and his father, Francesco, a rural land tax assessor. In the impoverished Sardinian peasant society of those times the Gramscis were relatively privileged "signori." At age 4 he developed a curvature of the spine, possibly due to a fall down a flight of stairs when a servant dropped him. His hunchback caused him to be ostracized and physically attacked by his superstitious playmates, who also resented his privileged status as the son of Signore Francesco. Gramsci was a strong-willed, bright child with a vivid imagination and a naturally sunny disposition. However, when he began going to the village school, he soon became a withdrawn, solemn, oversensitive loner and stoic. Gramsci was not a happy child; largely due to his father's imprisonment on embezzlement charges when was 6, his school years and early adulthood were marked by considerable economic hardship. According to John Cammett, one of his biographers, "as a boy, he felt unloved, alienated, humiliated." His family and friends who knew him as a child remembered him as, quiet, reserved and melancholy.

Later in his early teen years he read socialist, liberal and Sardinian nationalist newspapers, brought home by his older socialist activist brother, Gennaro.

Gennaro, seven years his senior, introduced Gramsci to socialist ideas and the world of the Sardinian working-class struggle. Gennaro was a labor militant active in Cagliari, Sardinia's capital. When Gramsci was 14, Gennaro bought him a subscription to *Avanti*, the Italian Socialist Party's newspaper. From 1908 to 1911 Gramsci attended the Dettori Liceo (high school) in Cagliari and roomed with Gennaro. Before his 20th birthday, Gramsci's socialist, anti-colonial sympathies were clear. In a school essay titled "Oppressed and Oppressors" written in October 1910, Gramsci praised the human race's "incessant struggle" against the tyranny of "one man, one class or even a whole people." This thesis, at such an early age, shows Gramsci's passion, focus and discipline.

After graduating from the Dettori Liceo in September 1911, Gramsci won a scholarship to the University of Turin on the Italian mainland. Between 1911 and 1912 Gramsci was a full-time university student, excelling in his studies of philology and seriously considering becoming a university professor of linguistics. In the summer of 1913 he applied for membership in the FGS, the Socialist

Party youth federation, and was accepted at the end of 1913, joining the Party itself in 1914. For most of 1914 and 1915 he remained a part-time student at the University of Turin and still considered an academic career but finally in April 1915 sat for his last exam and dropped out. He was increasingly impatient and sought to turn the radical ideas he had been exposed to at the university into practical political action. World War I had broken out in August 1914 and, after a bitter national debate, Italy entered the war on the side of Britain and France against Germany and Austria in May 1915.

Italy was then, as it is now, a country divided between north and south. The south was overwhelmingly rural with a large illiterate peasantry and the north essentially industrialized with a well-organized and politically aware working class. The contrast was immense. Turin has been described as the Red capital of Italy at the time Gramsci arrived there. It was home to the most advanced industry in the country and above all to FIAT, the motor manufacturer. By the end of World War I, 30 percent of Turin's civilian population was industrial workers (10 percent of the total population was in the army).

The organized workers of Turin had a very combative history. For the first 20 years of this century, Turin was to witness countless demonstrations and a number of general strikes until finally in 1919, there began a movement for the occupation of the factories and the setting up of factory councils to run them. It was this sort of atmosphere that welcomed reformist notions and was to affect his thinking for the rest of his life. Gramsci's earliest activity as a member of the FGS, the socialist youth federation, was teaching young workers about his intellectual heroes: Marx, Romain Rolland (the great Swiss anti-war novelist), Benedetto Croce, Italy's leading liberal philosopher, and Labriola, a Hegelian like Croce and "father of Italian Marxism." Young Gramsci was a very effective teacher, with a quiet, unemphatic, inexorable voice.

In 1914 and 1915, with the political struggle between pro-war nationalists and anti-war socialists heating up, Gramsci also began writing anti-war articles for the Turin socialist weekly, *Il grido del Popolo* ("The Shout of the People"). In 1916, Gramsci, now 25, began writing a regular column called *Sotto la Mole,* for the Turin socialist party paper *Avanti*. It included both theater reviews and political and cultural articles about working class struggle. In the spring of 1919, Gramsci, together with Angelo Tasca, Umberto Terracini and Togliatti, founded *L'Ordine Nuovo: Rassegna Settimanale di Cultura Socialista* ("The New Order: A Weekly Review of Socialist Culture"), which became an influential periodical (on a weekly and later on a bimonthly publishing schedule) for the following five years among the radical and revolutionary left in Italy. The review gave much attention to political and literary currents in Europe, the USSR, and the United States.

The August insurrection and the Bolshevik revolution in Russia in October 1917, convinced Gramsci and the left socialists (and the Italian capitalists) that revolution in Italy was all but inevitable. But knowing what practical steps to take to prepare for revolutionary seizure of power by the workers was much more difficult to figure out.

For the next three years Gramsci poured himself heart and soul (and fragile nervous system) into the task of propagandizing for a worker's seizure of power. Using first *Il grido* and later in 1919 a new revolutionary paper he helped found called *Ordine Nuovo* ("New Order"), he focused on the political and cultural education of workers who he believed would soon be confronted with the problem of seizing state power, reorganizing Italian society and building a new socialist culture. In little over a year's time he and his *Ordine Nuovo* co-editors were able to build a mass following among Turin auto factory workers for the idea of factory soviets as the key to a worker's revolution in Italy. Overcoming popular consensus, however, is not easy. Ideological hegemony meant that the majority of the population accepted what was happening in society as "common sense" or as "the only way of running society." There may have been complaints about the way things were run, and people looked for improvements or reforms, but the basic beliefs and value system underpinning society were seen as either neutral or of general applicability in relation to the class structure of society. Marxists would have seen people constantly asking for a bigger slice of the cake when the real issue was ownership of the bakery. Gramsci stated:

> If the relationship between intellectuals and people—nation, between the leaders and the led, the rulers and ruled, is provided by an organic cohesion in which feeling/passion becomes the understanding and thence knowledge (not mechanically, but in a way that is alive), then, and only then, is the relationship one of representation. Only then can there take place an exchange of individual elements between the rulers and ruled, leaders and led, and can the shared life be realized which alone is a social force—with the reaction of the "historic bloc."

In the three years between the August 1917 Turin insurrection and the 1920 factory occupations, Gramsci was rapidly transformed from a radical student intellectual into a mass organizer and apprentice revolutionary. Tragically, his personal and political growth as a revolutionary was just a step behind events, as was that of the revolutionary working-class movement from which he was learning. His mass organizing work in Turin through the revolutionary working-class paper *Ordine Nuovo*, begun in May 1919, laid the groundwork for the 1920 factory occupations. But he failed to take the step of forming a national organization around that magazine to give it a national working-class base.

The years 1921 to 1926, years "of iron and fire" as he called them, were eventful and productive. They were marked in particular by the year and a half he lived in Moscow as an Italian delegate to the Communist International (May 1922-November 1923), his election to the Chamber of Deputies in April 1924, and his assumption of the position of general secretary of the PCI. His personal life was also filled with significant experiences, the chief one being his meeting with and subsequent marriage to Giulia Schucht (1896-1980), a violinist and member of the Russian Communist Party whom he met during his stay in Russia.

In May 1922, fearing for his safety and concerned about his poor health, the party decided to send Gramsci to the Soviet Union. Gramsci lived and worked politically in the Soviet Union and Vienna until May 1924. On his arrival in Russia he suffered a complete nervous breakdown and spent the next six months in a rest home on the outskirts of Moscow. It was here that he met and fell in love with his future wife Giulia, the daughter of a prominent Russian communist who was a close personal friend of Lenin him-

self. Gramsci described his time with Giulia as the one really happy time of his life. While in the Soviet Union as an active member of the Comintern's Executive Committee, his analysis of Italian fascism as a new kind of mass counter-revolutionary middle-class movement helped orient the international communist movement to treat Fascism as a new and serious historical threat to Bolshevism.

On his return to Italy in may 1924 he was elected to the Italian parliament and began the laborious process of winning the party membership over to his ideas of a mass revolutionary workers and peasants party, as opposed to a narrowly militaristic, top-down, one-class, "workerist" conception of the party. Throughout 1924-26 he struggled to reorganize the party so that it could wage both broad mass popular legal resistance and an armed, clandestine resistance to the Fascist dictatorship.

By 1925 he had won leadership of the party and began trying to find ways to expand the party's mass base into rural southern Italy, hoping to lay the political foundation for a peasant insurrection when, on November 8, 1926, he was arrested at his rented room in Rome just as party leaders were making last-minute preparations to smuggle him out of Italy. In his room was the uncompleted draft of a long article on the "Southern Question," his analysis of why peasant insurrection in the south was the key to overthrowing the Fascist dictatorship and Italian capitalism.

On the evening of November 8, 1926, Gramsci was arrested in Rome and, in accordance with a series of "Exceptional Laws" enacted by Mussolini and the Fascist-dominated Italian legislature, committed to solitary confinement at the Regina Coeli prison. This began a 10-year odyssey, marked by almost constant physical pain as a result of a prison experience that culminated, on April 27, 1937, in his death from a cerebral hemorrhage.

It made better sense, in Gramsci's mind, to let Catholics remain Catholics instead of making communists of Catholics. It would be preferable to mutate the dogma of their faith into a secular ideology similar to Marxism.

Gramsci's intellectual work in prison did not emerge into the light of day until several years after World War II, when scattered sections of his notebooks began to be published, and some of the approximately 500 letters he wrote from prison. By the 1950s, and then with increasing frequency and intensity, his prison writings attracted interest and critical commentary in a host of countries, not only in the West but in the so-called Third World as well. Some of his terminology became household words on the left, the most important of which, and the most complex, is the term "hegemony" as he used it in his writings and applied to the twin task of understanding the reasons underlying both the successes and the failures of socialism on a global scale, and of elaborating a feasible program for the realization of a socialist vision within the actual existing conditions that prevailed in the world. Among these conditions were the rise and triumph of fascism and the disarray on the left that had ensued as a result of that triumph. Also extremely pertinent, both theoretically and practically, were such terms and phrases as "organic intellectual," "national popular" and "historical bloc," which, even if not coined by Gramsci, acquired such radically new and original implications in his writing as to constitute effectively new formulations in the realm of political philosophy.

Gramsci agreed that the great mass of the world's population was made up of workers—a simple fact. Something that also appeared clear to him was that nowhere—especially not in the Christian European nations—did the workers of the world perceive themselves as separate and apart from the ruling classes by an ideological chasm. If that held true, Marx and Lenin were, therefore, wrong in the assumption there could and would be a glorious uprising of the proletariat. Gramsci became convinced that no country fulfilled the Lenin/Marx model of a large, featureless structure of masses who perceived themselves as different from the superstructure of society. Therefore, the way to achieve the peak of human happiness had to be something other than the armed uprising espoused by the Lenin/Marx doctrine.

One of the many theories conceived by Gramsci was the "long march through institutions." What Gramsci knew was that most people are so devoted to institutions with which they are familiar that they desperately will try to save them even when they are teaching and doing the complete opposite to what they were taught and did originally. Creatures generally gravitate toward the familiar, be it physical habits or intellectual ideals. The key would then become the process of changing what the culture finds familiar. By changing the very essence of what thoughts and ideals people (the worker masses) find to be familiar a movement could then effect the changes on the large scale that it could not realize through armed revolution. In an armed revolution, the natural tendency of people would be to gravitate toward the familiar, even if it meant preserving and protecting a system that subjects them to misery. They would know no other way to replace the things they despise or would be too nervous to jump into the unknown.

A long march through an institution means the unhappy segment of society, instead of seizing control through infiltration of a small but critical segment of the state apparatus to displace current controllers, would choose to seize power from within the system. Once power is assumed, existing lines of authority and habits of obedience already inherent in legitimate government would be utilized to advance the coupster's illegitimate aims. Typically, this march through an institution would take place from the bottom up. Patience is needed to silently weave the seditious ideals and philosophies needed to allow a proper anchor to set within the masses. Those masses will soon be set to attacking and branding the non-duped conservative elements as hopelessly behind the times and harmful to the goal of attracting young people to the cause or, finally and even worse, a traitor. Opponents of this coup should be labeled as isolationists who are misguided and dangerous individuals unable to move into the future and accept the wonderful changes the future will bring.

The long march removes the risks inherent to an armed takeover of a government or institution by removing the possibility of forcing the rank and file with their natural tendency toward pro-

tecting and gravitating to the familiar not accepting the new regime. What it does, if patience prevails, is almost guarantee success because the group targeted for the coup will not only offer little to no resistance but will also, quite likely, provide itself as the most effective asset for the coup. A law of war is stated simply: "Know thine enemy." An opponent will not fight if he either cannot see or does not realize an enemy is before his very eyes.

Gramsci noted, "Religion must be approached 'not in the confessional sense' but in the secular sense of a unity of faith between a conception of the world and a corresponding norm of conduct." Gramsci proposed setting aside concern for Catholicism as an instructor of doctrine or body of belief and concentrating on it as a potential vehicle for ideology and politics that could be used in the service of Marxist communist order. Use Lenin's geopolitical structure not to conquer the halls of the Vatican and Holy See but rather use it to conquer the mind of the Catholic population itself. Though the church seemed strong on its surface, it had been subjected to a fairly constant and sustained barrage of criticism against its teachings and structural integrity. Gramsci needed to alter the Christian mind and turn it around completely to an anti-Christian position but keep those efforts secret. The best way to do this was to get individuals, regardless of their station in society, to think of the problems and issues facing them without reference to the Christian God or laws of the Christian God. A bedrock of Marxism—the guiding ideal that this paradise is the summit of human existence—is that there is nothing beyond the matter of this world. In other words, traditional theology would now be treated with no greater or lesser emphasis when compared to the other aspects of culture.

It made better sense, in Gramsci's mind, to let Catholics remain Catholics instead of making communists of Catholics. It would be preferable to mutate the dogma of their faith into a secular ideology similar to Marxism. The question merely became which opportunity and manner would present itself to start this transformation. Fortunately, for Marxist infiltrators, the Catholic Church provided the most ideal vehicle for this insertion when Pope John XXIII announced the 21st ecumenical council in the history of the church, aka the Second Vatican Council.

The pope's idea for the council was that the Holy Spirit would inspire all who attended with renewed vigor of faith and evangelism around the planet. He felt it important to include the Soviet Union (then led by Nikita Khrushchev) in this process and convinced the Soviet Premier to allow two Russian Orthodox priests from the USSR to serve as observers. Additionally, the pope granted, as a result of secret negotiations with Khrushchev, what amounted to be a huge concession by agreeing to not issue a condemnation of Marxism and the communist state. This was significant in that up to that time such condemnations had always been included as a given standard in any Vatican or Roman Catholic commentary on the world as a whole.

Changes made by the Second Vatican Council (Vatican II) were numerous and caused profound change in the way the Vatican approached the faithful and the very manner and language in which the Mass itself could be conducted. What the casual observer did not see, however, was the more profound philosophical shift in the attitudes and conclusions in other areas of the council. One document on religious liberty declared that everyone, rich or poor, should be free from any constraint or restriction in religious matters, including the choice of which religion one chose to follow. To some, this was taken to mean an individual did not need to be Roman Catholic in order to be spared from doom in hell itself. Still, the declaration won a plurality of votes in the council. Accordingly, by the closing sessions of Vatican II, some bishops and Vatican personnel were adopting and imposing new and different meanings on ecumenism. An example can be seen in the newly introduced policies of then-powerful Augustin Cardinal Bea, considered a spearhead in ecumenical revolution. The cardinal organized gatherings that included not only Catholics and Protestants, as would be typical, but also included Jews and Muslims, eventually Buddhists, Shintoists, animists and various other non-Christian or non-religious groups. This not-so-slight split from the norm would only widen over time.

The reigning Pope Paul VI gave the farewell address for the departing bishops on the council. In that speech, Paul discussed the new, broad umbrella that secularism within the church would be defended and protected against the wave of world protest of the adoption of the new policies. The pope told the departing clergy that their church opted for man, to serve man and to help man build his home here on Earth. According to the pontiff, man with his ideas, aims, hopes, fears, difficulties and sufferings would now be the centerpiece of the church's interest. The special attention the bishops had decided to place on the plight of the poor was now morphed into something labeled "preferential option for the poor." This was then taken in turn to mean a *carte blanche* mandate for deep alliances with socialists and communists, including terrorist groups. The Vatican Bank would soon be exposed in investment scandal after investment scandal, even being forced to disclose its significant stock interests in pharmaceutical companies that produced birth control medication. Ecumenism was no longer a belief and mandate to heal the heresy and rifts that pervaded the church. It was now a means not of healing, but of leveling differences of all kinds between all Christian believers and non-believers. Liberation no longer meant a release from sin and damnation. It now defined itself as the struggle against oppression by big capital interests and the authoritarian colonial powers of the West.

Liberation theology became a new concept within the church to such an extent that books written by converted priests, along with political and revolutionary literature, flooded the Latin American region, where almost 400 million Catholics included the lowest and poorest members of society, a population with little or no hope for economic betterment for themselves or their children. Liberation theology was a perfect exercise in Gramscian principles: launched with the corruption of a limited number in high positions, aimed at the culture and mentality of the masses, locking the individual and the culture in the race toward a single goal—class struggle for sociopolitical liberation. Nowhere in all this discussion are the traditional ecumenical and spiritual foundations on which the church was created.

The 1962 Vatican-Moscow Agreement still seems to be in force. This agreement has silenced the church and allowed the errors of communism and socialist theory to invade and pervade both it and society virtually unchallenged. According to communist Russian

Gen. Volkogonov, this understanding (*perestroika*) is what made possible the invasion and subversion of traditional Christian theory. The continuation of this agreement and the absence of any official elaboration force one to speculate that some form of cooperation/blackmail may still exist. Vatican and Holy See silence about Marxism only serves to guarantee civil and religious liberation in Catholic countries across the globe. General Secretary Gorbachev's statements in a 1987 address can estimate a measurement of this cooperation: "There must be no let-up in the war against religion because as long as religion exists, communism cannot prevail. We must intensify the obliteration of all religions."

Generally, toward the end of the 1960s, a sea change in church doctrine was rapidly under way. Another significant secular question before leaders of industrialized countries was that of population control. Contraception and abortion could only resolve the problems of overpopulation and the rising cost of living. These two questions, up to that date, were consistently rejected by dogma and considered mortal sins against God. An effort to include these solutions as a basic human right was then launched. Eventually, industrialized Western nations successfully pushed to legalize these measures on a secular level. Traditional principles of education in Catholic schools also took a tumble, from elementary to university levels. The refusal of bishops to insist on obedience to dogma about divorce, abortion, contraception and homosexuality became pervasive. At the parish and diocesan level, the bottom of church hierarchy, base communities were forming with lightning speed. Largely composed of lay Catholics, base communities decided how to pray, what priests to accept, what bishops, if chosen at all, would have authority, and what sort of liturgy would be tolerated. Any relation and reference to Rome and its central authority or traditional Catholic theology was quietly considered inconsequential or coincidental. Each step and measure taken to regionalize and personalize traditional Catholicism and Christian belief was another Gramscian step taken in the effort to remove religion as an otherworld and spiritual consideration.

Upon the arrival of Pope John Paul II the notion of this "infection" was no longer even a secret within the Vatican and Holy See. However, the new pope understood what actions and policies had initiated this historic change in church presence and influence. He was not unaware that Gramscian and Leninist processes were well under way in transforming his church, indeed Christianity itself, into a marginalized and compartmented aspect of secular consideration. Nevertheless, he did undertake his own efforts to reverse the changed policies, call on his bishops to follow his orders within their regions and reinstitute their vows of obedience. Despite his best efforts, no substantial difference was seen.

By 1987, pro-Marxist and violence-prone base communities in Latin America numbered over 600,000. To better appreciate that number, not even 1,000 Roman Catholic dioceses existed in North and South America combined at the time. At the time, almost all of those exhibited some doubt in their allegiance to Rome and the Vatican. Additionally, countries that were stalwarts in their adherence to the Vatican, such as Italy and Spain, were removing roadblocks to the legalization of divorce and the liberalization of laws written with Christian-based restraints, such as those dealing with family, sexuality and pornography. Effectively, the church's ability to influence secular laws was under attack in a manner never seen before in its 2,000-year history.

Within what was called Catholicism, the adjective "Roman" was frequently dropped. "Modern Catholicism" became the newly applied term that was more consistent and compatible with secular globalism. A large majority of priests, bishops, laity and religious leaders had assumed the traits of the new religious culture. They had ceased be Catholics in any manner that would have seemed familiar to Pope John XXIII when he undertook Vatican II. This is the face of the enemy the church not only faces going into the 21st century, but it is also the face of the enemy that Pope John XXIII unwittingly fertilized in his honorable but misguided attempt to spiritually rejuvenate not just his congregation but the world masses. This takeover was a perfect display of Gramsci's mandate to Marxists everywhere: Exploit each opportunity that presents itself. Be rigid in material philosophy. Be clever as you do it. Ally yourself with any and every force that presents itself as an opening for Marxist insertion and secular beliefs.

This is plainly evident when observing how Marxists align themselves with Christian churches and organizations in cooperative dialogue and mutual humanitarian undertakings. The originally Christian mind in Western countries was already eroding as capitalism persuaded these countries they can and should find contentment in the idea that the meaning of life is life itself. Life is rooted in patriotism to one's nation. It is conducted with a high-degree of solidarity amongst a society of all nations. Life needed a reverence for all things that surrounded it—plants, animals, the water and the air. Milovan Djilas once wrote, "Life is patriotic without being nationalistic, socially responsible without being socialist, and respectful of human rights and those of all creatures without calling itself Christian."

As the pope leads the bruised but still powerful and distinct structure of his Roman Catholic Church into the unpredictable and volatile new century, he is likely certain the shadow of Gramsci will follow suit. Sadly, because of her silence, Gramsci's strategy of perverting the Catholic Church is in full swing. The religion of God is being replaced with the religion of man, facilitating the Marxist control of the minds of de-Christianized masses. Not since the time of Nero has the very fabric of the church itself been in such danger of destruction. ❖

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Educated in Catholic school, ***JOSEPH CROSSON*** is a populist and constitutionalist interested in subversive movements and censored history. Joe presently lives in Pennsylvania with his wife and children. He invites your comments to this article—his first for TBR.

The First Holocaust:

Jewish Fundraising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During and After WWI

Don Heddesheimer
The First Holocaust
The Crucifixion of Jews Must Stop!
THE APPEAL
But the Lives of 6,000,000 Human
Jewish Fund Raising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During And After World War One

Most people believe that six million Jews were exterminated by National Socialist Germany during World War II in an event now known as "The Holocaust." Jews call it the *shoah* ("ruin" or "destruction"). But how long have we known about this six million figure? The most frequent answer is that the six million figure was established after WWII during the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. Although it is true that the six million figure was declared as fact at this tribunal, it is in truth remarkably older. In ***The First Holocaust***, author Don Heddesheimer shows that the six million figure dates back to a Jewish fund raising campaign that started during the FIRST World War and reached its peak in the mid-1920s. During those years, Jewish groups in the United States spread the propaganda that the Jews in Europe were dying by the millions, and that millions more would perish soon.

The New York Times was the main vehicle for these falsehoods aimed at generating a mountain of cash contributions. The *Times* started describing the plight of the Jews in Europe with such words as "extermination," "holocaust" and "six million."

Although this exaggerated Zionist propaganda of "mass extermination" began to slow down in the 1930s, it never completely ceased and received powerful new momentum in the 1940s resulting in the entry of the six million figure into our history books. For the victors of World War II, their ruination of Europe and the betrayal of her people to the communist butchers of Stalin's Soviet Union, was much more easily swallowed if it could be shown that the Allies had ended the "genocide of an entire race of people." As such, the propaganda masters of the victorious nations became willing partners in the propagation of the extermination myth.

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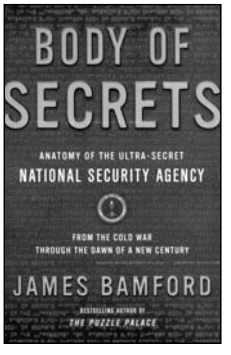
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